The Centre Reporter.

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THE MAINE AVENGED

SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA ANNIHILATED BY OUR VESSELS.

Commodore Dewey Engages the Spanish Vessels and Destroys Almost the Entire Fleet.

The Asiatic squadron under command of Commodore Dewey engaged the Spanish fleet in battle at Manila, in the Philippine islands, and almost entirely destroyed the fleet of the treacherous country.

The details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British Colonial Office. They came in two cable messages, the substance of which has been furnished to the Associated Press by the officials of the Colonial Office.

The first cable dispatch announces that the fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak Sunday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite in the Manila Bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement lasted two hours, and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

The dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel in the centre of the roadstead for the purpose of coaling.

One American vessel, the name of which is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled. Commodore Dewey requested the British Consul, E. H. Rawson-Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish Governor-General, demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city.

A despatch to the Daily Mail received from Madrid this morning says:

"The Americans are now moving on Manila, but there has been no capitulation yet.

"General Augusti will probably defend the plaza of Manila.

"The Spanish Ministers admit that the battle ended in the utter rout of the Spanish fleet, but they are resolved not to spare any efforts in the defense of the country.

"The Spanish warships Reina Maria Christina and Castilla have been totally burned. One vessel was purposely sunk and the rest were damaged.

The British governor of the Straits Settlements, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, has sent a cable dispatch to the Colonial Office here, saying the United States fleet "annihilated" the Spanish fleet in a two hours' engagement.

A dispatch from Madrid to the Temps says that according to the latest dispatches the British Consul at Mnila, in his visit to Commodore Dewey, made representations, in behalf of the Consular corps, against the bombardment of the town.

"No Spanish warship surrendered and the majority perished. Two Spanish commanders were killed while resisting to the last moment.

"The Spanish losses are estimated at four hundred men killed, including many natives.

"The American squadron attacked furiously both the Spanish squadron and Cavite, where it caused great damage."

Commenting editorially on the battle, the Temps says:

"The United States put into the balance a too crushing superiority of resources and forces to leave a doubt as to the result.

"Directly Castilian honor has received the satisfaction it demands, will not the moment have come for Europe to say its word, and take as a basis for its mediatory action the wise advice of the Duke of Devonshire in his speech of Saturday evening?"

A copyrighted cablegram from Singapore to the World says:

Upon his arrival at Hong Kong General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippines, will probably be transferred on an American dispatch boat to join Commodore Dewey at Manila. Aguinaldo's policy, after the Philippines have been captured, embraces the independence of the islands, and the internal affairs to be controlled under European and American advisers. The insurgents desire American protection, temporarily at least, on the same lines as proposed after the Cuban campaign.

The scheme includes free trade to the world, safeguards enacted against an influx of Chinese aliens, a complete reformation in the corrupt judicature, under experienced European officials; the entire freedom of the press and public utterance, a general religious toleration, the abolition and expulsion of religious fraternities, the church being represented by secular priesthood; provision for facilities to exploit resources, the building of railways, the removal of the restrictions on enterprise and the investment of capital.

Aguinaldo could undertake the maintenance of public order. Spaniards have committed horrible massacre of defenseless population. Cebua City was almost entirely destroyed.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

The Brave Dewey Smashes Everything Before Him that was Spanish.

The first decisive blow in the Spanish-American war has been struck, and Commodore Dewey and his bluejackets are happy in the consciousness of work well done. The Spanish fleet under Admiral Montejo, or rather what remains of it, feels keenly the force of the blow which he administered in Manila harbor. No news has come from the commodore direct, and it is not deemed likely that he will be heard from before Wednesday or Thursday, but enough is known of the battle of Manila to place beyond a doubt the fact that he has administered a crushing blow to the Spaniards.

One dispatch late Tuesday afternoon stated that it is believed that he is now bombarding Manila, the captain general having refused to surrender, but this statement cannot be taken as definite. It is known that cable communication with Manila is interrupted, but whether the Spaniards have cut the cable or no is uncertain.

Nothing is known as yet as to the exact amount of loss Commodore Dewey sustained in the battle, but from the fact that no allusion is made to his loss in such dispatches as have been received is taken to mean that it was insignificant. A dispatch to Le Temps of Paris from Madrid places the Spanish loss at 400 killed, including many natives. This is believed to be the usual Spanish underestimation of a defeat and as such is significant.

The first authentic details of the naval engagement came on Tuesday from the British colonial office in London. Two cable dispatch were received there from Manila and have been made public. The first cable dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak Monday, stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement lasted two hours and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. This dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel in the center of the roadstead for the purpose of coaling. One American vessel whose name is not mentioned is said to have been disabled. Commodore Dewey landed his wounded on shore.

Commodore Dewey requested the British consul, Mr. E. H. Rawson Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish governor general demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city. The first cable message ends with the statement that the Spanish officials were conferring with the British consul and the telegraph company's agent and that, pending a decision being arrived at, the cables were not permitted to handle messages.

The second cable dispatch received by the colonial office announced that the Spanish governor general had refused to surrender the torpedoes, guns and cable offices and that he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Commodore Dewey.

As details of the splendid victory keep coming in the enterprise and dash of Commodore Dewey is more and more plainly shown. The Spanish admiral was evidently completely surprised at the daring of the American commander. Commodore Dewey sent a part of his fleet right into the harbor of Manila under cover of darkness. The vessels slipped past the mines at the entrance to the harbor without accident. The American squadron engaged both the vessels and forts of the enemy. The Spaniards did not believe that Commodore Dewey would enter the harbor. They expected an engagement in the open sea.

Both fleets lined up for battle about daybreak. The guns of the American warships began firing on the fortress of Cavite and the arsenal of Manila. Under the protection of the guns of these fortifications the Spanish warships opened fire on the American fleet. For several hours the harbor resounded with the roar of guns, the crashing of steel and timbers, the shrieks and groans of the wounded. Thick clouds of smoke at times almost obscured the opposing fleets from each other.

A well directed shot reached the iron cruiser Don Juan de Austria, a vessel of 1,100 tons. A terrific explosion followed, and the ship was blown up. All the time during the first engagement the American ships were under way, their maneuvering being intended to render the marksmanship of the Spanish gunners less effective.

The American squadron about nine o'clock drew off to the west side of the bay, behind some foreign shipping. The ships had evidently suffered damage. After some hasty repairs they returned to the conflict. During the engagement the guns of Cavite maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon Commodore Dewey's ships than in the first encounter, but the American guns were being used with telling effect. The cruiser Castilla, next to the flagship the largest and most powerful of the Spanish squadron, was burned. The cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Mindanoa were also badly damaged in this encounter.

The Spaniards sank many of their own fighting ships in order to prevent them falling into Dewey's hands. The burning of the flagship Reina Maria Cristina which occurred early in the engagement, was a thrilling spectacle. The Spanish admiral hastily left the ship and made the Isla de Cuba his temporary flagship. As he was leaving the doomed vessel Captain Cadarse, who cammanded the Reina Cristina, was shot dead by his side. The Spanish loss was enormous. A London report places the number of our injured at 500. None of Montejo's ships it is believed, is fit for further service, while it is thought all of Commodore Dewey's vessels are still in fighting trim.

The American fleet entered Manila Bay on Sunday at 5 o'clock in the morning. On arriving at their anchorage the Cavite fort opened fire at long range. The Spanish fleet anchored off Cavite followed. The American ships then drew close in and opened a terrible cannonade. After half an hour the Americans moved out of range of the lighter Spanish guns and continued the cannonade with big guns with terrible effect. At the end of twenty minutes the American fleet again drew into close quarters, the cannonade being rapid and incessant.

The Spanish fleet was destroyed, three vessels burning, one sunk and the others silenced. The land forts were also silenced. The fight lasted an hour and a half. The Spaniards fought bravely against a superior force. Their loss was probably great.

The Americans were apparently uninjured. The Spaniards will not give in, and the Americans expect to bombard Manila tomorrow at half-past 11 o'clock.

The Americans returned to Cavite. Some shots were still fired from the shore, but the Americans poured in such a terrible cannonade that further resistance was impossible.

The spectacle was great, but terrible. The American attack was well carried out, their maneuvers beautiful and their navigation of the bay surprising, avoiding the numerous shallows all over the channel at Cavite. They await the decision of the governor-general before commencing the bombardment of Manila.

SPAIN MUST PAY INDEMNITY.

If We Win May Take the Philippines and Porto Rico.

A member of McKinley's cabinet said: The question of indemnity will come up as soon as the United States and Spain cease hostilities and a treaty of peace is signed. Just what this government will ask by way of indemnity is not ascertainable as yet. The Philippines are a very valuable possession, but I can see no reason why we should hold them except for marketable purposes. Being contiguous to Japan, I believe that nation would pay a big price for them. Porto Rico, too, is desirable.

"I can see no significance in the failure of Germany and Austria to publicly declare neutrality. It is not essential that a nation should declare its neutrality in order to be neutral. A man does not have to formally declare his honesty in order to be honest. This Government did not formally declare neutrality in the contest between Spain and Cuba, yet we enforced the neutrality laws with strict vigilance.

"If we have a sharp and decisive battle with Spain on the high seas and cripple her fleet, this will hasten the hoisting of the white flag. Without a navy to combat us Spain would be utterly powerless. She has some good fighting ships but she cannot afford to lose any one of them. The same, however, might apply with equal force to the United States. A Bull Run will hasten a treaty of peace.

A deserter from the Spanish army has just landed at Key West, and he gives some glimpses into conditions obtaining at Havana.

He says that the Spaniards are working like beasts forming new intrenchments, and that the storming of the works about the city will be no child's play.

A famine at Havana he believes to be imminent, as there is no means of getting supplies through the blockade, and the condition of the reconcentrados, he says, is something awful to behold.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ALL INTEREST CENTERS IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

No Information Will be Given in Advance of Movements.—The Revenue Bill Approved by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The publication of the plans to invade Cuba this week to the extent of capturing a port and landing six thousand men from the regular army, to make a junction with the Cuban army and operate against the Spaniards, a few hours after it had been determined upon by the authorities, aroused the administration to the necessity of taking some steps to prevent the publication of intended war movements in advance of the movements themselves, as there isn't the slightest doubt that such publications are cabled to Spain as soon as they appear. The result is an order that no military information shall be given out by subordinates of the department, and lest the argus-eyed newspaper men might see some scrap of writing that would give them a clew to intended movements they are to be barred out of all the offices in the war and navy departments.

Every scrap of news from our warships, whether relating to the capture of Spanish prizes, the silencing of Spanish forts or the gallant action of our Asiatic squadron, increases public confidence in the fighting qualities of our navy, and the hope that the order will soon be issued to give Sampson a chance to batter down the fortifications at Havana.

Uncle Srm has too many recources to allow the activity in the fighting branches of his establishment to interfere with the orderly conduct of business in the far more important peaceful branches. The war will not be felt to any marked extent in the industrial and commercial progress of the country, and Uncle Sam will continue to do his part by looking after our postal system, public lands, granting patents to inventors, etc., without neglecting the war.

It is not creditable, but it is nevertheless true that many politicians of his party are showing much more anxiety to succeed in their efforts to get Mr. McKinley to appoint their favorites officers in the volunteer army than they are in making efforts to help rush the war to a speedy close. In addition to a number of appointments that will be made at his disposal under the law reorganizing the regular army, there are 384 officers be appointed by him in the volunteer army—twelve major generals, 34 brigadier generals and the following staff officers: 21 lieutenant colonels, 100 majors, 147 captains, and 68 first lieutenants. The scramble for the staff positions especially is being participated in by men who make no pretence of having any other claim or ability to fill the places than their political pull. In the appointments so far announced Mr. McKinley has not yielded much to political influence, and he has told a number of Democratic Senators and Representatives that he did not intend that politics should determine a single one of these appointments, but it is greatly feared that he will not be able to stand the pressure when it comes to the staff appointments.

The Democrats who voted against the Republican war revenue bill, which passed the House by a vote of 181 to 131—only six Democrats voted for the bill—did not do so because they did not believe in providing the government with all the money that it will need to lick Spain, and any other European nation that attempts to meddle with the thrashing process, but to show their disapproval, not only of the method by which this bill provides for raising money but of the method resorted to by Mr. Dingley and his Republican associates of the Ways and Means committee in preparing the bill. The Democratic members of the committee were not asked to help prepare the bill, but an attempt was made to cram it down their throats after it was prepared, although it is undemocratic all the way through because all the taxes it imposes will fall heaviest upon the poorest of our people, and the richest and most favored classes and corporations will not be made to bear their share of the burden. The Democrats also believe that the authorization of the issue of $600,000,000 in bonds was unnecessary at this early stage of the war, and that all of the money needed could be otherwise provided for anyway. A caucus of Democratic Senators was held to discuss the bill, now in the Senate committee on finance. More than three-fourths of those present indicated their intention to take the same stand the Democrats did against the bill, but in defference to those who said they intended to vote for the bill as a war measure no caucus action was taken. One of the latter was Senator Vest, who said he would vote to strike out the bond clause of the bill, but would afterwards vote for the bill whether the bond clause was struck out or not. The Populists and silver Republican Senators will to a man vote against the bonds, but it is expected that the whole bill, bonds and all, will pass.

Senator Gorman said he retired from the chairmanship of the Democratic caucus, which he held for so many years, for personal reasons and because his term will expire next March, and he certainly ought to know better than those who are giving other reasons for the change. Senator Turpie, of Ind., succeeded Mr. Gorman as chairman of the Democratic caucus.

Notes of the War.

Gen. Blanco reported to Madrid that our warships blockading Cienfuegos captured the Spanish steamer Argonauta and made eleven Spanish military officers prisoners. Americans "pillaging" the steamers were alleged to have been driven off by three gunboats.

Great Britain's Commercial Attache at Madrid reports Spain's commerce and industries to be prostrate.

Spain's gunboat Temerario, which was to have "destroyed" the Oregon, is laid up for repairs on the River Plata and will not sail for a week.

The prospect that the blockading squadron map be called from Cuba to oppose the Spanish fleet from St. Vincent may change the plans for invading Cuba.

Our battle-ship Oregon, dynamite cruiser Nichtheroy and gunboat Marietta are said to be coming north from Rio de Janeiro together.

The schooner Mascotte was towed into Key West a prize of the torpedo boat Foote.

The Navy Department has decided to make two divisions of the North Atlantic Squadron, to be commanded respectively by Commodores Watson and Ramey, Admiral Sampson to retain superior command of the whole.

Proclamation was made at St. John's N. F., forbidding the sale of coal to warships to enable them to attack an enemy.

Rome reports that Spain may yield to Italy's request and exclude sulphur from the list of contraband articles.

Comptroller of the Currency Dawes says the national banks will subscribe largely to the proposed war loan.

A relief ship will surely be sent to Cuba this week.

Powder works and magazines in the vicinity of St. Louis and Carpenter's Steel Works at Reading, Pa., have been put under guard against Spanish spies.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Muenchener Allgemeine Zeitung quotes a high Russian official as saying that Russia won't look with favor on intervention.

M. Le Myer de Vilers, a French diplomatist, says he does not think that the American victory in the Philippines will involve the European powers, but he does believe that the supremacy of American arms will lead to the establishment and maintenance of a formidable standing army in America.

Spanish sympathizers at Montevideo have threatened United States Minister W. R. Finch and the legation has been guarded.

It is reported in Madrid that the British channel squadron is going to the Canary Islands.

The American steamer Cherokee, of the Clyde line, leaving Macoris for San Domingo was chased last Tuesday night by a Spanish ship.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Spain is in an uproar with riots in the capital and other large cities. Martial law has been declared. There is an uprising, headed by Weyler, to put Don Carlos on the throne. It is reported the queen regent and her son, the boy king, have fled.

The pretext for the revolution is the disaster at Manila, which at first was misrepresented as a Spanish victory.

Commodore Dewey has been heard from. His dispatch boat got to Hong Kong last night, and shows he has got possession of Manila.

Latest intelligence says there is a bad state of affairs in Spain.

A battle between Sampson's fleet and the Spanish may be looked for any day.

Turning Out Wheels.

Boob's shops are the busiest places in town the last couple weeks. He has orders ahead for weeks yet to run on, and the men will put in full time. In his bicycle department he is rushing things and has four or five new wheels almost completed and ready for the market. The factory in Centre Hall is the only one in Central Pennsylvania outside of Williamsport where wheels are built. The bicycles give satisfaction and are spoken highly of by those who have ridden them.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!
Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped ordered lines,
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.
Sea and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and save the state;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips.

H. H. Bennett, Y. Comp.

May-day, Sunday, was lovely.

Sociable in the Lutheran church, this evening.

Potato planting and gardening, all the go now.

Erastus Robb, Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $12.

The minors of Edward Swab, Bellefonte, were granted a pension, $10.

Mr. Hemphill is giving his pretty home home a fresh coat of paint.

The hotel Shekillemy, opposite Sunbury, was burned on Wednesday.

Read the Reporter's supplement for live ad's and other interesting matter.

Last Saturday was the first bright and lovely day had in over two weeks previous.

On Thursday forenoon, last week, we had quite a snowsquall, reminding one of winter.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, May 8: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; at St. Johns, at 2 p. m.; at Georges valley, communion, at 10 a. m.

For the complete court proceedings printed in last week's and this week's Reporter, we are indebted to the kindness of W. H. Walker, esq., one of Bellefonte's rising young attorneys, of the firm of Fortney & Walker.

Honora J. Patton, widow of the late Hon. John Patton, of Curwensville, died Saturday evening, April 23, at Lakewood, N. J., of pneumonia, after an illness of but five days.

A son of Mr. Dellett, of this place, who has been in the regular army several years, is in camp at Key West, and may shortly be ordered across to invade Cuba with the rest of the regulars.

Recent Union county deaths: At Mifflinburg, the wife of Martin Rudy, aged 82 years. Near Black run school house, Wm. Beck, aged 52 years. In Buffalo twp., John Walter, in his 82 year. At Montandon, George Fisher, in his 50 year.

John, a 15 year old son of A. L. Bartges, was working at Schwenk's saw mill in Sugar valley, where his left hand was caught between the feed rollers of a planing machine and the hand and arm were mashed to the elbow.

In a recent trip through some of the country districts we were struck with the beauties of nature: The grain fields, never more promising, and gay in light green; the acres of grass, mantled in dark green, promising abundance; the fruit trees in blossom, dot the landscape with additional love-

"Why, ah why my heart this sadness,
Why, mid scenes like these decline;
Where all, tho' strange, is joy and gladness,
Say, what wish can yet be thine?
Oh say, what wish can yet be thine?"

Fifty Years Since They Met.

George Reiber and James Runkle, two of Potter township, Centre county's oldest and most popular gentlemen, says the Clearfield Spirit, came over last week to spend a couple of days with Ex-Commissioner James Savage, father of the editor of the Spirit, at his home on Pine street. More than fifty years ago these three now very old citizens were companions and close friends and during all this half century they had not seen each other. The visitors came unexpectedly to Mr. Savage but were most welcome and their coming in this way only proves how the friendship formed in youth clings to the memory and with unyielding force impels men together when in the evening of life they talk over the long but seemingly brief past together with what it holds worth remembering. Mr. Savage urged them to remain over to see Mr. Bryan, but business called them home the day before he was here.

The Difference of Time.

Many inquiries have been made as to the difference of time between this nation and the countries involved in the present war, we herewith publish the facts: Havana's time, is thirty minutes earlier than our; Madrid, is four hours and forty-two minutes earlier; the Canaries, are about four hours earlier, the Philippines, are eleven hours and fifty-one minutes earlier.

Children like it, it saves their lives We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE NEWS.

The British foreign office has been officially notified by the Spanish embassy that the government of Spain has ordered the ports of Cuba, the Philipine Islands and Porto Rico to be defended by lines of torpedoes, and that entry into these ports, therefore, is only possible under the guidance of pilots who are in readiness, outside the lines of defense, to take ships in.

Julius Baldash, a Spaniard, died at Long Run, a mining town near Steubenville, O., from the effects of being shot through the lungs by Louis Ship, a German. The men had quarrelled over the war and Ship took the side of the United States. Baldash threatened to kill him and when they came to blows Baldash started to get a weapon, when Ship shot him. Ship was arrested.

Prof. John B. Moore qualified at the State Department as Assistant Secretary of State, and in the absence of Secretary Day received the representatives of foreign governments having diplomatic business with the United States.

Lieut. Count von Goelzen, the German military attache at Washington, who is now in Berlin, has been ordered to return to the United States and accompany the forces of the United States which will operate in Cuba.

The British cruisers Cordelia and Pelican have been ordered to Newfoundland waters to cope with any emergency that may arise if Spanish warships visit this coast for coal.

What may prove a serious epidemic in Roanoke, Va., is now prevalent, and the physicians are so baffled they cannot control it. The disease resembles cerebro spinal meningetis, and claimed four victims Thursday. They live from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after being attacked. Among those who died were J. H. Windel, grocer, and C. A. Lane, jeweler.

Frost did great damage to fruit and early vegetation in West Virginia. The mercury dropped to within a few degrees of the freezing point.

President Harris, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, issued instructions that any employe who desires to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this government and Spain may do so with the understanding that upon leaving government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom he will be retaken into the service of the company.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating $150,000 for militia equipment.

John A. Logan, Jr., has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service.

Ninety carloads of oranges are leaving Southern California every day for the East. As 300 boxes of 200 oranges each fill each car, the shipments represent nearly 5,500,000 oranges every twenty-four hours.

A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport, N. Y., resulted in the death of John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman, and Frank Dowd, fireman. Fred. T. Wadleigh, of Buffalo, engineer, was badly injured.

Edward Bender, who has been separated from his wife for a year went to her home in New York, and abused her so violently that their seventeen year-old son, Harry, called in a policeman and two friends to protect his mother. Bender was so enraged at the interference that he shot at all of them, killing Richard Bennett, nineteen years old. Policeman Daniel Driscoll and Harry Danger received slight flesh wounds. The son was not hit. Bender was arrested.

BLANCO NEEDS NO HELP.

Says Spanish Squadron Can Be Utilized Elsewhere.

Captain General Blanco has cabled the Government at Madrid to the effect that the Spanish squadron of warships may be utilized elsewhere, as he can account for the defense of Havana without the assistance of the fleet.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Vienna's oldest painter, Rudolph Alt, has been voted a municipal pension of $480 a year.

Brig.-Gen. James F. Wade, who takes command of that portion of the United States Army sent to Tampa, was born in Ohio in 1840, and is a son of the late Senator Benjamin F. Wade.

The Japanese jinriksha-puller who saved the life of Alexander III. and received therefor a present of $10,000, spent the money in a few years and then committed suicide.

Count Tolstoi will soon celebrate his 50th anniversary as a journalist, or, rather, the anniversary will be celebrated by his admirers. A "Tolstoi school" is to be founded in Moscow in his honor.

It is reported that Mr. Kipling is on his way home from the Cape, where he has passed the winter, and that he is due in England early next month.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Col. William Ayres, who died last week at his residence, 235 Spruce street, Philadelphia, enjoyed the distinction of having been the first Union prisoner who was exchanged during the rebellion.

The Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, who has accepted the presidency of the New Westminster University, at Denver, Col., is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, N. Y. He is a graduate of Princeton, and is 45 years old.

Lord Dufferin is said to have 12 white cats, almost exactly alike, for which he paid $6,000.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, in his first annual message, congratulates the City Council on "the remarkable scarcity of vicious legislation" last year.

Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett, the author of "The Sweet By and By," is growing blind, Bert hopes soon to complete a volume of verse on which he is now at work.

The German Empress has accepted the invitation of Queen Victoria to spend a part of the summer in Abergeldie Castle, in Scotland. She is in poor health.

Lieutenant Keywitch, of the Austrian Army, and Princess Louise of Belgium, who recently eloped, are said to be on their way to the United States.

Lady Yarde-Buller, who was arrested in Oakland, Cal., last week and put in charge of a lunacy commission, is once more at liberty. The trouble with her was a dinner; so said the commission that examined her mental state.

Arthur Nikisch, conductor of the Leipsic Gewandhaus concerts, has been fined 12,000 gulden by the court in Budapest. Before he accepted his post in Leipsic he was conductor of the royal opera in Budapest, and broke his contract to do so.

It is said that Crozier, who invented the disappearing gun-carriage, got his idea from a Kansas prairie dog jumping into its hole.

Mac-o-Cheek Castle, in Logan county, O., which Don Piatt made famous, is to be turned into a summer resort.

FIRST BATTLE WON.

The Batteries of Matanzas are Silenced by Sampson.

SPANIARDS LOST LIFE.

Engagement Lasted 20 Minutes and 90 Shots Fired.

SPAIN'S BAD GUNNERS.

Not a Shot Fired by the Spaniards Took Effect, Although the Attacking Ships Were in Easy Range—Two Missiles Went Near Them and One Shrapnel Burst Over the Decks of the New York—First Shot Fired from a Spanish Battery—Last Shot from the Puritan Deadly in Its Effect—American Fire Effective.

A despatch from Key West, says:—Reports of the bombardment of the Spanish batteries at Matanzas by the guns of the flagship New York, the monitor Puritan, and the cruiser Cincinnati continue to come in. The first dispatches were not exaggerated, except that about ninety shots were fired from the ships instead of 300, as stated in the earlier cables from Key West.

The shots from the 8 and 12-inch guns of the United States ships reduced the batteries in short order, the engagement lasting but twenty minutes. One projectile, twenty-five inches long and weighing 250 pounds, was especially destructive. It cut through the long earthwork fortifications on the Rubalcava side of the Matanzas harbor, and undoubtedly killed many men. The exact number will probably never be known to the United States, for the Spaniards in making their reports of the engagement state that they succeeded in repulsing the United States fleet after twenty minutes of hard fighting.

Located the Batteries.

Admiral Sampson ran into Matanzas harbor with the New York and Cincinnati and the Puritan for the express purpose of drawing the fire of Spanish batteries. He wanted to see where they were. The day before one of the masked batteries had opened on the torpedo boat Dupont, and did its firing so neatly that the location could not be determined.

When the New York was about four miles out from Matanzas there was a puff of smoke from the long red bank of the further side of the harbor, and presently a projectile struck the water near the flagship. The forts were firing at the Admiral's ship, and the first shot had been fairly well aimed. Then another projectile fell; this time near the Puritan, which had stopped, and was pointing directly at the harbor. A few signals and then the New York and the Puritan opened fire, advancing as they did so, until they were within two and a half miles of the shore batteries. The first few shots fell short, and then the earthworks began to crumble under the well-aimed shots from our men.

The Cincinnati came up behind the New York, and with portsides to the land opened fire with her six-inch guns. The New York used five of her eight-inch guns.

Spaniards' Aim Was Bad.

The Spaniards kept up a fire of shrapnel and solid shot, which was at first badly aimed. About the time, however, that the United States silenced their batteries, their gunners were beginning to get the range, and two or three shots fell dangerously near to the flagship. One shrapnel burst about 80 or 100 feet above the New York and the falling fragments gave the boys a thrill, but did no damage.

The last shot was fired by the Puritan. It was from a twelve-inch gun and was aimed at a puff of smoke from the Cardenas battery. It reached its mark and plowed directly into the spot from which the Spaniards had fired. Then the big shell exploded. Sand and earth rose sixty feet and left a great gap. That one shot demolished nearly half of the Cardenas battery and is believed to have killed many men. After this the three ships steamed out of the bay, the Puritan and the Cincinnati remaining in the vicinity, however, and the New York returning to the neighborhood of Havana.

SPANISH SPY ARRESTED.

Plans of Government Works at Port Eads Found On Him.

The government engineer officer at Port Eads, La., has arrested a man believed to be a Spanish spy. He gave his name as John Walsh and his home as New Orleans. Several undeveloped films and maps descriptive of the river and government works at Port Eads was found on him.

The man has been held pending the action of the army authorities.

Cruiser Charleston Injured.

A dispatch from San Francisco, says:—It has just been discovered that the cruiser Charleston was injured by the recent earthquake. Its condensing tubes was injured, and it may be necessary to get new ones from the East. The cruiser can not be put in readiness as soon as had been expected.

PORTO RICO TERRIFIED.

The New York Journal has the following by special cable:

"At San Juan, Porto Rico, five citizens of the United States who were talking in the streets were arrested, manacled, and beaten with swords. They were wholly unprotected, and there is no British gun boat there on which they may take refuge.

"Mr. Barnes, an American sugar manufacturer, has put himself under British protection. His children and his wife were attacked and his estate destroyed by the Spanish soldiers.

"On Monday an iron ship of 3,000 tons was sunk by the Spaniards. In the main channel 34 torpedoes have been placed, wired in the fort. All the buoys have been changed. The Spanish gunboats and the cruiser Concha are at San Juan.

"The city is ordered in darkness at 8 o'clock nightly.

"Three Spanish steamers have arrived, with 12,000 tons of food. The warehouses are stocked for two months of siege. The lighthouses along the entire coast have been extinguished."

TO MEET DEWEY AT SEA.

The New York World's London correspondent cables his paper that Manila advices say the Spanish squadron has sailed to meet Commodore Dewey's fleet on the high seas, in order, if possible, to avoid the bombardment of Manila. German and English interests, it is said in London, according to the World, will be much injured by an American invasion of the Philippines.

INVASION OF CUBA.

Steamers Chartered for Troops.

It is now only a question of a few days when the first detachment of United States troops will sail from Tampa to be landed on Cuban soil. Eight large steamers have been chartered by the government as transports and 5,000 men of the regular army will be speedily convoyed to some Cuban port, acting as guard and escort for the munitions of war which are to be supplied to the insurgents. At the same time a vessel laden with supplies for the starving reconcentrados will be sent to Cuba and will be protected by ships of war. The regular troops will be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. R. Shafter, who for twenty years has been engaged in fighting Indians on the Mexican border. He is at present in command of the Department of California.

The fleet blockading Cuba continues vigilant and effective. The Spanish steamer Guido, of 2,065 tons and laden with money and supplies, was captured by the gunboat Machias and the monitor Terror after an exciting chase. Shells fired from the Terror during the pursuit demolished the pilot house of Guido and inflicted fatal wounds upon the Spaniard who was at the wheel. All of the prizes secured by American naval vessels are at Key West.

The developments regarding Hawaii are of interest and importance. It is learned that President Dole carried with him from Washington a copy of a bill to be submitted to the Hawaiian Congress authorizing the Hawaiian government to surrender control of the islands to the United States. It was President Dole's opinion that this bill would be enacted when war was declared, and it is not at all unlikely that the annexation of Hawaii may be accomplished by this method, which will not require further action in Washington. Minister Hatch called at the State Department with reference to the Hawaiian situation, and learned that no immediate action was contemplated by the administration. While awaiting developments at Honolulu the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will not attempt to press the annexation treaty.

Congress continues to deal with urgency war legislation. The bill to repeal the limitations on the purchase of Quartermaster's supplies has been passed by the House and will be speedily enacted by the Senate, while the legislation necessary to enroll a volunteer force of 10,000 men whose immunity from yellow fever has been tested will also be promptly passed. The war revenue bill will be agreed to in the House without the formality of a roll-call, and the Senate will proceed to its consideration immediately. There is no doubt that the opposition in the Senate to the proposed issue of bonds will be of no avail, and within a week the measure will be finally adopted without practical change from the text agreed to in the House.

France has proclaimed neutrality, and Portugal promises to follow suit. The action of Portugal has evidently been deferred until the Spanish fleet was ready to sail from Cape Verde Islands.

Great Britain will send a warship to Havana to afford safe conduct to British subjects who desire to leave the island.

FORCE SPAIN'S FLEET TO MOVE.

Result of Action of British Government Against Our Ships.

A despatch from London says:—The dismissal of the United States squadron from Hong Kong, and the apparent severity of the British government in regard to the United States torpedo boat Somers, at Falmouth were incidents prearranged by American and British diplomacy, their real object being to force the Portuguese government to order the Spanish fleet to leave the Cape Verde Islands, and to prevent other nations, at a critical moment, from offering similar hospitality.

An extraordinary issue of the London Gazette contained the customary royal proclamation of neutrality, defining the attitude of British officials and British subjects during the war between Spain and the United States. It is identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the Chino-Japanese war.

The instructions of the Foreign Office to the admiralty and colonial authorities, regulating the belligerent's use of British ports, is dated April 23, and gives the belligerents twenty-four hours to leave.

This accounts for the departure of the United States squadron from Hong Kong, and the orders given to the Spanish torpedo boat Audaz to leave Queenstown.

The proclamation fills four pages of the Gazette, and begins:

"Victoria R.

"Whereas, We are happily at peace with all sovereigns, powers, and whereas, a state of war unhappily exists between his majesty, the King of Spain, and in his name and during his minority, between her majesty, the Queen Regent of the kingdom, and the United States of America, and between their respective subjects, citizens and others inhabiting within their countries, territories or dominions."

Some of the newspapers assert that the rule in regard to the coal being contraband of war is new, but it is identical with Lord Granville's proclamation of 1870, at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the commencement of hostilities between China and Japan, prohibiting supplies being furnished to belligerent ships, except provisions and coal sufficient to carry a vessel to the nearest port of her own country, no coal being again supplied to the same ship, without special permission, within three months of the time she had previously been supplied.

TO REMOVE BRITISH CITIZENS.

England Will Take Her Subjects From Cuba on War ships.

Owing to the arrest of some Englishmen in Cuba as American spies and their ill-treatment, representations have been made to the Foreign Office, and negotiations have been opened for taking off British subjects by English men-of-war.

The continued rise of wheat causes uneasiness, the price now being higher than at any time during the last twenty years. A meeting of protectionists in London again agitated in favor of a government reserve of wheat in England.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Illinois has 853 coal mines.

Chicago press feeders won strike.

Germany imports Tennessee wood.

Connellsville has 18,000 coke ovens.

Spain has 100,000 registered beggars.

Milk costs 6 cents a quart in London.

London lamp posts furnish hot water.

Chicago sprinkler-fitters get $2.50 a day.

Schenectady Carpenters' Union is twenty-five years old.

Rockland (Me.) has 600 union lime-burners.

An Indianapolis printer has worked 66 years.

Chicago newspaper carriers will join the Federation of Labor.

Syracuse milk peddlers use a union label.

Pittsburg hod carriers want $2.50 a day on May 1.

Chippewa (Wis.) sawmill men struck for ten-hour day.

A label league is to be established in each ward of Chicago.

In Wales 60,000 coal miners struck for 10 per cent. advance.

New York Central Union rejected a motion opposing war.

Chicago unionists want a unionist on the Civil Service Board.

Indianapolis Master Painters' Association employs only unionists.

In Belgium last year 80 per cent. of the strikes were successful.

POWDER MILLS EXPLODE.

Seven Men Killed and Four Others Injured at the California Works.

A dispatch from Santa Cruz, Cala., says:—Three explosions at the California Powder Works caused a greater loss of life than any of the previous accidents in the history of these works. The wildest rumors were prevalent regarding the number of killed and injured, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained. It is known that seven were killed and four seriously injured.

It was impossible for a time to perceive the extent of the damage that had been caused by the explosion. It was said that the fire was spreading, and the main magazine was in imminent danger. The bugle call was sounded for members of the California Naval Reserves, who responded promptly.

As nearly as can be learned, the primary cause of the disaster was the explosion of the cotton plant. The fire spread to the adjoining brush and small buildings, and was then communicated to the powder mill flat, where are located the houses of the employes of the works. The employes and naval reserve boys worked heroically to prevent the fire from spreading to the smokeless powder plant.

No doubt is entertained among the officials of the works that the explosion was due to an accident. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to prevent treachery and no well-informed man entertains the opinion that the accident was the work of a Spanish spy as was first suggested. It is not thought the explosion will interfere with the manufacture of smokeless powder for the Government.

PREPARED TO SHOW FIGHT.

A Report That the Spanish Admiral at Manila Has Started Out.

The Journal has the following:

Admiral Montogo, chief of the naval station at Manila, has set out with a Spanish squadron. He intends to take a position outside the capes. There he will await the American fleet. A battle is imminent.

WATCH ON THE SPANISH FLEET.

Late Advices Stated That the Ships Were Preparing to Sail.

Cable advices were received at the Navy Department, announcing that the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde was preparing to put to sea some time during the night. The Navy Department is prepared for their departure. It was upon the demand of this government that Portugal ordered the Spanish fleet to quit the harbor of St. Vincent.

The Spaniards will not be permitted to approach America so long as the United States Navy is powerful enough to prevent it.

If the Spanish fleet heads for this side it will be intercepted by a formidable squadron. A reorganization of the American fleets may be necessary. In that event the Flying Squadron will be reinforced with some of Rear Admiral Sampson's fighting ships.

Should Spain successfully elude our ships and succeed in stringing its vessels along the coast of the United States much hard work is looked for by the American navy.

GATHERING AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Estimated That at Least 50,000 Troops Will Be Concentrated There.

Arrivals of troops at Chickamauga are expected to be heavy for the next few days. The number of soldiers originally ordered to Chickamauga has not arrived by one-half. It is quite probable that nearly or quite 15,000 troops of the regular service will be encamped at Chickamauga by Wednesday or Thursday.

It is estimated that the passage of the Army reorganization bill, providing for an increase in the standing Army, will result in at least 50,000 troops being concentrated. The Chickamauga battlefield is an ideal point for drilling purposes, according to the general opinion of Army officers, and it is quite probable that this point will be the rendezvous for nearly the entire augmented force of the regular Army.

Captain D. McArthur of Washington, D. C., who has been appointed assistant quartermaster under Colonel Lee, has arrived, and established his headquarters at Battlefield Station. The Tenth Cavalry (negro), from Forts Asinboine and Keogh, Montana, 450 men, in command of Col. Guy V. Henry, with Captains Hum, Reed, Woodward and Jones, have arrived. The trains were sent out to the park without much delay and unloaded. This is the third regiment of colored cavalry to arrive at Chickamauga.

WINGED BY TERROR.

Three Shots Were Put Into the Steamer Guide.

TRIED TO RUN BLOCLADE

Put Out Her Lights and Ignored Signals to Heave to.

ONE MAN WOUNDED.

The Spaniard Was Bound from Corunnana to Havana With a Cargo of Provisions and Money Thought to Be for Spanish Troops—Her Captain Was Game and Did Not Abandon Efforts to Escape Until He Saw Hope Was Gone—In the Meantime the Terror Had Put Two Shots Into the Guido's Pilot House and One In Her Upper Works.

A dispatch from Key West says:—Aside from the news of the Matanzas bombardment which set the town wild with joy, the event practically marking the end of the first week of war, was the arrival of a big prize, the steamer Guido. She was captured by the Terror and the gunboat Machias, ten miles off Cardenas, but not until after a stern chase. Five shots were fired, four by the Monitor and one by the gunboat, though the shot by the Machias did not take effect. Two of the Terror's shots went through the pilot-house and one struck the upper works.

Manuel Rivas, a sailor, was in the pilot-house of the Guido, and the flying splinters penetrated his breast, inflicting wounds which may cause his death. He was brought ashore and taken to the hospital. Capt. Kichiondo received a flesh wound in the wrist from a splinter when the shot went through the pilot-house.

The Guido was bound from Corunna to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money thought to be for the Spanish troops. The Terror first sighted her and began the pursuit by sending a shot across her bows. The Spaniards promptly put out all her lights and started in a desperate attempt to run away.

All the Shots Found the Mark.

The monitor then brought her six-pounders into play and sent three more shots directly at her, all finding the mark. She also trained her big twelve-inch guns on the Guido, prepared to sink her if the Spaniards did not heave to.

Meanwhile the Machias had come up and sent a shot from a four-inch rifle at the fugitive. Capt. Kichiondo, seeing that he had two such powerful enemies to combat, surrendered. Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, Ensign J. F. Hubbard, and two marines were put aboard as a prize crew, and brought the steamer into Key West. As soon as Capt. Kichiondo and his crew learned of the conditions existing in Cuba they asked to be landed there.

The Guido is a steel screw steamer, of 3,133 tons gross and 2,572 tons net. She was built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, and is registered by Lloyd's as A1. She is owned by "La Flecha," and is 360 feet long, 41 feet wide, and has a depth of 26 feet. Her port of registry is Bilbao. She carried a crew of thirty-six, and is worth at least $400,000.

Prizes Lie in the Harbor.

All of the prizes still lie in the harbor, and, according to instructions received by United States District Attorney Stripling from the Department of Justice, will remain there indefinitely. These instructions were to the effect that the crew and passengers of the Panama, which carried four fourteen-pound guns, and which was captured by the Mangrove, should be held as prisoners of war. The crew of the other prizes are also to be detained aboard until further orders, and will be allowed no communication with the shore.

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

Proclamation of Neutrality Will Follow Precedent Very Strictly.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales held a council at Marlborough House on behalf of the Queen for the purpose of approving the draft of the neutrality proclamation. It is supposed that the proclamation will be strictly in the line of precedents, calling attention to the British foreign enlistment act, etc., and warning British subjects against blockade breaking or aiding the belligerents in any way.

The Foreign Office will send to the Treasury the Home, Colonial, War and India offices the usual notices prohibiting Spanish and American ships the use of British harbors for warlike purposes.

The coaling question will be met by a provision that belligerents will be supplied at British ports with not more coal than is sufficient to carry them to the nearest port of their own country or some nearer destination, and no more coal will be supplied to the same vessel within three months except by special permission.

Armed ships will be prohibited from carrying prizes into British ports, including those of the colonies.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Chili and Peru are reported to have signed a protocol settling the boundary dispute between them.

Hayti and San Domingo have asked the Pope to arbitrate a boundary dispute between them.

Yachts of American millionaires now in the Mediterranean are said to be in much danger from hostile warships.

The Norway Parliament adopted a measure for universal male suffrage.

The Nicaraguan and Costa Rican government have agreed as a basis for peace to settle questions of an international character by a board of arbitration, to consist of one member each from Guatemala, Costa Rica and the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, to meet on board the United States warship Alert.

There are renewed rumors in London that Great Britain has begun negotiations for an alliance with the United States in foreign affairs.

The United States minister at Athens has received many applications from Greeks to enlist in the American Army.

There is a great popular excitement in Guayaquil, Ecuador, over the imprisonment of Governor Ignacio Robles by the military commander of that city as a result of a personal difficulty.

The Governor of Jamacia has sent a message to the legislative council of that island urging an increase in the local defense forces.

GEORGIA'S GEOLOGICAL FREAK.

A Group of Sand Hills Thought to Be of Artificial Origin.

The plantation of Mr. James M. Tift is directly east of Albany, a distance of about one mile, and is famous throughout southern Georgia as the Sand Hill or Sand Mountain place. It embraces 8805 acres of land, much of which is exceedingly fertile and especially adapted to the cultivation of fruits. There is a good deal of timber on the place, and some pines that are of truly astonishing proportions grow in certain localities.

The group of steep, white sand hills, which has made the place celebrated, covers an area of about 350 acres, and presents a remarkable and most interesting sight to even those persons who have viewed it many times. It is located on a rich, flat stretch of farming country, unbroken by other hill or ridge of any description, with broad cultivated fields, and valuable timber lots succeeding each other mile after mile. Nowhere hereabouts is there a rise of ground that deserves to be dignified by being called a hill, except on the Sand Hill place. The country is uniformly level for many miles in every direction from Albany.

These sand peaks are more than a hundred in number. They are grouped in the shape of an elongated circle just a mile in length in length and half as wide. There is not a hill in the group less than 30 feet high, while many of them of them rise to a height of from 75 to 80 feet. The sides, almost without exception, are remarkably abrupt for such sandy soil. The hardest rains that ever fall in this section cannot cause water to run down the slopes, as it sinks from view immediately on touching the surface. The hills, however unfertile they may appear, are covered with a growth of wiregrass, which serves to prevent heavy winds from drifting the sand.

A person may begin at a point where the bottom of one of the hills borders on the outside of this group until he reaches the starting point, and all the while there will have been on his one side steep, sandy hills, and on the otheran uninterrupted stretch of flat country with a soil black and fertile. It seems that these hills must have been made after the creation of the world, and many persons believe that they represent hundreds of years' toil of the mound moulders. A fact that would seem to support that theory is this: While the soil all around these great piles of sand has a solid clay foundation, the hills themselves are nothing but sand, from summit to base One of them might be cut down to a level with the surrounding country, and no soil but white, shifting sand would be encountered.

Another theory that has often been employed in an effort to account for for the existence of these remarkable peaks is that they are a diluvial formation, perhaps thrown up by the action of a great whirlpool at a time when this country was covered with water. The absence of fossil remains indicative of the presence of the sea in past centuries, however, favors the mound builders theory.

A number of persons have endeavored to induce Mr. Tift to make excavations in some of the sand hills for the purpose of settling, if possible, the question of their origin. Many persons believe there is little doubt that the hills contain evidence that they were built by the hand of man. It is a little remarkable that Mr. Tift has never yielded to the importunities of his friends, but he now states that he has at last decided to make one or more excavations. The result will be watched with a great dea of interest by the people of this section. It has been estimated that these hills contain above the level of the surrounding country, more than 70,000,000 cubic feet of white sand.

A Conjurer's Trick.

The Ceylon Independent, in some remarks in connectios with a proposed visit of Carl Hertz, the well known conjurer, to Colombo, tells this story: "It was at a quiet party, and Carl Hertz, the famous conjurer, had been delighting the company—especially the ladies—with many of his finest tricks. All this time one of he parlor maids had been passing in and out with cups, cakes, glasses, and so on. She was much interested and when the hostess gave a sign that nothing more was needed, the girl still lingered on to see the completion of the trick just begun. "Will some one oblige me with a heavy shawl or cloak?" he said. 'Now,' he went on, selecting a big cashmere shawl, 'you observe the thickness of the shawl?" they all did, breathlessly, including the maid at the door. 'Now, will one of you be good enough to write a number of three figures on a piece of paper, being careful not to let me see what is written.' With trembling fingers one of the girls did so, while the maid at the door leaned forward and began to breath hard. 'Now, place the written paper, with the figures on the upper side, under the shawl as I hold it.' It was done, the thickness of the shawl being between Carl Hertz and the paper as he looked down toward it. There was breathless silence. Then he said: 'Surely, the number is 761.' It was. He had apparently seen right through the thick shawl. Every one was dumfounded and amazed. Then upon the silence broke the shriek of the maid at the door. With one final gaze at the shawl and one at the handsome conjurer, she hid her rosy face in her hands, yelling at the top of her voice, 'What's the good of me clothes?' and fled.'—London Chronicle.

The property of the Presbyterian church in the State of California is estimated at $2,000,000.

THE OLD HYMN.

I sat within a vacant room,
A low-ceiled room, quaint-shaped, oak-beamed,
With windows looking off to sea,
O'er which the sunset's glory streamed.
I watched the far-off flitting sails,
And "Half-way Rock" that looming rose
A tower from the heaving sea
Whereon the scattered isles repose.

And some one near me gently played
A dear old hymn that stirred my heart;
'Twas "Children of the Heavenly King,"
And what it woke made quick tears start.
The long years seemed to backward turn,
And I a little child again,
Held fast within his strong arms' clasp,
While soft he crooned the old refrain.

Oh! just once more to be that child,
And know again the blissful rest
The old hymn brought me, rocked to sleep
With pillowed head upon his breast!
But only yet a little while,
Though earth may call it years that creep,
I know he'll come to me again,
And rock me to eternal sleep.
—Mary Devereux, in Boston Transcript.

Aboard the Silver Star.

One rainy night, about half past 8 o'clock, the train had dashed into McKibben's Corners, and the mail had been delivered at the store and post office.

John Fairjohn, the postmaster, had opened the bag and counted the letters. There were, as he made it out, just ten and one was larger than the others,and had a red seal; and then he had found that he had left his glasses on the newspaper in the back room, and without his glasses he could not read a line; and so, of course, he had gone after them, returning to find two persons in the store—Farmer Roper and Squire McKibben, whose ancestors had given name to the place.

"Wet, ain't it?" said Mr. Fairjohn nodding.

"Wet, or not, our folks ain't going to do without their groceries, you see," said the squire. "Mail's in, I see. That train came near running into my truck, too. Wasn't noticing the flag, and drove across just in time to save myself. Any letters for me?"

"I'll see," said Mr. Fairjohn.

He turned to the little pile of envelopes and told them over in his hand like a pack of cards.

"Why, there's only nine," he said. "I'm sure I counted right. I counted ten, and I thought one had a red seal. I might as well give up keeping the office if I'm going to lose my senses like that. There wasn't any one in here while I was gone, was there, squire?"

"Only Roper and I," said the squire, "and Roper's son. But he didn't come in, did he?"

"No," said old Roper. "I don't think Job came in at all. He just went on somewhere."

"Well," said the postmaster, after another search, "well, I must be mistaken. Yes, there is a letter for you—your folks, anyway—and something for you, Mr. Roper. And I suppose you wouldn't mind tossing that in at the Smiths' as you pass."

"Oh! no," said Farmer Roper. "Give it to me. That's from Smith that's clerking it to New York, I reckon. Can't get any of 'em to stay and farm."

"Your son Job did," said the squire.

"Oh! my son Job. He'd try the patience of his namesake," said Farmer Roper. "My son Job! Bah-"

Just at this moment the door of the store opened and there entered at it a little woman, dressed in a cheap calico dress and wrapped in a thin and faded shawl.

She looked timidly about the store, still more timidly at the heap of letters, and then in an appealing voice, like that of a frightened child, said:

"Mr. Fairjohn, is there any letter for me this time?"

The postmaster, who was a little deaf, had turned his head away and did not know that she had entered, and she came closer to the counter and to the light upon it before she spoke again. She was a faded little woman, and her face had signs of grief written upon it, but she was not either old or ugly yet, and there was something in the damp curls clustering under the faded calico hood, and in the little round dimpled chin, absolutely childlike, even yet.

"Is there any letters for me this time, Mr. Fairjohn?" she said again; and this time the postmaster looked up.

"No, there ain't; and you're a fool for taking such a walk to ask," said he, with rough kindness. Wouldn't I have sent it if it had a come, Mrs. Lester?"

"Well, you see, I felt in a hurry to get it," said she. "You can't blame me for being in a hurry; it's so long."

"That's true," said the postmaster. "Well, better luck next time. But why don't you wait? Mr. McKibben will take you over when he goes. He passes your corner."

"Yes, wait, Mrs. Lester," cried Mr. McKibben. "I'll take ye, and welcome."

But she had answered:

"Thank you. I don't mind walking," and was gone.

"Keeps it up, don't she?" asked the postmaster.

"It's a shame," said Mr. McKibben. "How many years is it now since Lester went off?"

"Ten," said the postmaster. "I know, for it was the day I came here. She was as pretty a woman as you'd want to see then, wasn't she?"

"Well, yes," said Mr. McKibben.

"Sailed in the Sphynx," said the postmaster. "And we all know that the Sphynx went down in that voyage, all hands along with her. The rest of the women put on widow's weeds, them that lost husbands—four in this town itself. They took what the Almighty sent and didn't rebel. She set up that her husband wasn't dead, and would come back. She's kept it up ever since; come for his letters regular; and he was drowned along with all the rest, of coure, ten years ago. She must be 30. Well, she's changed a good deal in that time."

"Yes," said the other old man; "but there's my son Job, wild over her yet. He's offered himself twice. He stands ready to offer himself again any day—ready to be a father to her boy and a good husband to her. He's better off than I be. His mother's father left him all he had. He's crazy, is Job—crazy, I call it. Plenty of pretty gals and healthy, smart widows; and he sees no one but that pale, slim, little thing that's just going out into the mud; and she—why, of course she's lost her senses or she'd have him. Works like a slave to keep herself and the child, lives in a rickety shanty, waitng and waiting for a drowned man to come back again. Why, every one knows Charlie Lester was drowned in the Sphynx. There wasn't a soul saved, not one. It was in the papers. Now, the bottle was found witn a letter in it, writ by some one just before the ship sunk. And she's waitin' for him yet!"

"Crazy on that point,' said the postmaster. "Well, poor soul, she'd only been married a week when the Sphynx sailed; that makes a difference."

"Oh, yes," said the farmer.

Then, their parcels being ready, they went out to their wagons, and Mr. Fairjohn, having stared out into the rainy night awhile, put up his shutters and went to bed. Meanwhile the woman plodded on through the mud. "Walking off her disappointment," she said to herself. It was one she should have been used to, and now the absurdity of it seemed to strike her for the first time in all these years.

"They laugh at me," she muttered to herself. "I know they laugh at me. Perhaps I am mad; but they don't know what love is. Charlie wouldn't have left me like that. If he had died he would have given me some sign; and yet—yet, if he were alive, it would be stranger still. No, no; they are right—I am wrong. He must be dead."

And as though the news had just been whispered to her, she clasped her hands to her forehead, gave a cry, and sank down on her knees in the road

She knelt there a few moments and then arose. In this little interval the wind had blown the clouds from the sky, and the moonlight lay white upon the path, and lit her on her way to her poor home.

There at the door sat a man, a strong, determined looking fellow, who arose as she approached and held out his hand.

"Here you come," he said, "tired to death. Jessie Lester, can't you give up this nonsense and think of the living a little. Think of me, Jessie, for half an hour."

"I do think of you," she said. "I'm very sorry you should be so good to me when I must seem so bad to you."

Then she sat down on the porch and took her little hood off, and leaned her head wearily against the wall of the house; and the man arose and crossed over and sat down beside her.

"Give it a softer resting place, Jessie," he said, "here on my heart."

She looked out into the night, not at him, as he spoke.

"Job," she said, "I begin to think you are right, that he went down in the Sphynx with the rest, ten years ago. But what good would I do you? What do you want to marry me for?"

The man drew closer as he answered.

"Before you married Charles Lester I loved you. All these ten years since that vessel went down in mid ocean, I've loved you. A man must have the woman he loves if he gives his soul for her."

"What a horrible thing!" said she. "His soul?"

"I should have said his life," said Job. "I don't want to shock you. But you don't know what it would be to me to have you. And then I'd do everything for your boy."

"Yes," she answered. "I know you would."

There was a pause. Then she gave him her hand.

"Job," she said, softly, "I shall pretend nothing I don't feel, but I know I've been crazy all this time, and if you want me you may have me. It's very good of you to love me so."

And thus it seemed to have ended, that ten years' watching and waiting, and there was triumph in Job's eyes as he turned away and left her with his first kiss upon her lips. But at the end of the green lane he paused and looked back.

"I told her the truth," he said, "when I said that when a man loved a woman as I love her, he must have her, if the price were his soul itself."

And then he drew from his breast a letter with a great red seal upon it, looked at it for a moment, and hid it away again.

Married? Yes, they were to be married. Every one at McKibben's Corners knew that now. Jessie Lester went no more to the post office for her long expected letter. Job was furnishing his house—had furnished it, for on the morrow the wedding was to take place. And it was night again. A month from that night, when she had come for the last time, as every one thought, through rain and mud, to make her sadly foolish query, she was sensible at last—very sensible. She had chosen the substance instead of the shadow.

And now, as we said, it was night, and a wetter one than the other—later, too, for Mr. Fairjohn had closed the store, and was compounding himself what he called a "nightcap," of warm water, lemons and sugar, and was supping it by the stove, when there came upon his door a feeble knock, and when, being repeated, he heard it, there staggered out of the rain a dripping figure—that of Jessie Lester, the bride who was to be on the morrow.

She was trembling with cold, and as he led her to the fire she burst into a flood of tears.

"I'm frightened," she said. "Some one followed me all the way. I heard them."

"You've no business to be out alone at night," said old Fairjohn, bluntly. "And what's the matter?"

She looked up at him piteously.

"I thought there would be a letter," said she. "I dreamt there was one. I thought Charlie came to me and said: Go to the office once more. I have written, I have written,' And I thought I saw a letter with a red seal."

"So did I," muttered old Fairjohn to himself.

He went to the box where the letters were kept, and brought them to her in his hand.

"Look for yourself," he said. "And now, Mrs. Lester, I'm an old man. Take my advice. Remember what your duty will be after tomorrow. Remember not to go crazy. Ten years have gone since your husband left this place. If he's alive he's a rascal, and you are free of him by law; but we all know that every man on board the Sphynx was drowned. So be a good wife to Job Roper and forget this folly. I'll take you home again this time. Don't come again."

"I seemed to know it had a red seal."

And as she spoke, old Fairjohn, glancing at the door, saw a dark shadow there; saw it grow darker, saw it enter, and, starting up on his defense, if need was, recognized Job Roper

He was very pale, and he took no notice of Fairjohn, but, crossing the store, stood beside Jessie Lester.

"You love that man best, even now," he said. "You'd rather have found a letter from him than not, though tomorrow is our wedding day."

She looked up into his face with a piteous glance.

"I never lied to you, Job," said she. "You know that."

He grew whiter still.

"I told you a man would lose his soul for such love as mine," said he. "Did you think those were idle words?"

Then he plunged his hand into his bosom and the next instant a letter, with a red seal, lay in Jessie's lap.

"I've made you happy, and now I'll go," he said. "Fairjohn, I stole that letter a month ago off the counter yonder. I knew who wrote it at a glance," and then the door clanged behind him and he was gone.

But Jessie had torn open the letter and never looked after him.

And these were the words she read, old Fairjohn read over her shoulder:

"Aboard the Silver Star.

"Jessie, darling: I don't know what makes me believe that I shall find you mine still, after all these years; but something does.

"Five of us were cast on a desert island when the Sphynx went down. The two yet alive were taken off yesterday in skins with our beards to our knees. We must go to England first—then home. Jessie, Jessie, if I do not find you as I left you I shall go mad. Your husband.

"CHARLES LESTER."

And so Jessie's letter came at last. And as John Fairjohn looked into her face he saw how angels look in Paradise.

And Job. Job was found drowned in the Kill next morning. Jessie never knew it, perhaps, for she and her boy were on their way to New York to meet the Silver Star when it made port.

An Ingenious Sounding Apparatus.

Rapid test soundings were required in some work on a railway line between Paris and Havre, where the cast-iron viaduct of Bezons was replaced by an arch bridge alongside. The old foundations for six channel piers were removed to the bottom of the river. It was required that the river bed should be carefully leveled. After it had been dredged, the bottom was explored by means of a horizontal bar of iron about 20 feet long, which was suspended at each end from a framework uniting two flat boats in catamaran fashion. This beam was lowered close to the bottom and the boats were gradually moved along in the direction transverse to the length of the bar. When the scraper encountered no irregularity the suspending chain hung vertically, but as soon as either end was deflected by contact with any obstruction an electric circuit was closed, which caused an alarm to be rung. The boat was stopped and the obstruction located by means of sounding poles. In this way small stones, down to a diameter of four inches, were easily located, and the bed of the river was leveled to within that amount of irregularity. This method proved rapid and successful.

Likes His Nicknames.

Emperor William was recently told that three of his nicknames were "The Traveling Kaiser," "Alarm Fritz" and "Gondola Billy." "Well," he answered, "inasmuch as they all make me out a busy man, I rather like them."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is said the debt of Greater New York is already $30,000,000 beyond the constitutional limit.

With the present tendency toward breeding off and dehorning, will the next generation of children be obliged to regard long horned cattle as freaks? Asks the New England Homestead.

Not at all discouraged by the outcome of last season's experimental exports of butter, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is about to resume them on an enlarged scale.

It is claimed that the late Roland Worthington of the Boston Traveler, that he first employed newsboys to sell his papers in the streets of that city, and set up the first bulletin to display the news.

No other large city is as quiet as Berlin. Railway engines are not allowed to blow their whistles within the city limits, and the man whose wagon-gearing is loose and rattling is subject to a fine.

Professor Galloway, who has no fears of a "coalless England," in a recent lecture at Cardiff, estimated the coal yet remaining in the South Wales coal fields at 31,660,000,000 tons, enough, at the present rate of 34,000,000 tons annually, to last 920 years.

Professor Benjamin Howard is the only American who has thus far been able to reach the Siberian island of Saghalien, where the worst Russian criminals are sent. He asserts that the commonly accepted tales of the horrors of this prison are exaggerations.

"It seems," says the London Echo, "that the Englishwoman's foot, long famous abroad for its prodigious size, is growing steadily bigger—so much so, in fact, that the shoemakers in Leeds have just been granted an increase of pay because of the increase in the average-size boot now required."

Kotzebue sound looms up as the scene of the next Alaskan gold rush. It is a long way from the Klondike, but probably none the worse for that. While some of the stories from the sound are clearly apocryphal, enough is known of the actual presence of gold in the hands of the Esquimaux living there to warrant the thorough exploration which is now promised.

The classic names of some of the old war monitors that are now obtaining publicity in the papers are a reminiscence of the time, subsequent to the war, when the then Secretary of the Navy took it into his head to rename these low lying craft with appellations which suggest a classical dictionary, such as "Ajax," "Jason," and the like.

Life insurance is now in force in the United States to the amount of nearly 6,000 millions of dollars. The business is growing so rapidly that last year it increased about $250,000,000. The companies' assets increased 100 millions, standing at 1,350 millions of dollars on January 1, 1898, while their surplus above all liabilities amounts to nearly $200,000. Such results are significant of growth, yet comparatively few farmers (the largest body of the population) are insured.

The Melbourne Herald says: The mode of sending the message of condolence to the President of the United States regarding the Maine disaster was discussed by the Australian Premiers now in Melbourne before it was dispatched. One or two of the Prime Ministers held that it should be sent through one of the Governors and the Secretary for the Colonies, but Mr. Reid brushed such arguments aside. The people of the United States, he contended, were not "foreigners" in the sense that those of France or Russia were, but our kith and kin, so he decided to send the message direct to President McKinley.

German officers in Berlin, says Self-Culture, enjoy many social and other dignities and advantages. But they can never carry an umbrella which is regarded as an unsoldierly practice, nor ride in an ordinary omnibus, for that is beneath their dignity. Emperor Frederick rode on the first street car introduced into Berlin twenty years ago, and officers are accordingly at liberty to use that mode of conveyance. But if they take a cab it must be a first class one, and if they patronize an entertainment they must do so in liberal style. It is evident that the Germans take the profession of arms as they do everything else, very seriously.

A return presented in the Dominion Parliament gives the Indian population of Canada as 99,364, and they are scattered through all its provinces. Nearly three-quarters of the whole number belong to some religious denomination, the Catholics numbering 41,813, the Anglicans 16,139 and the Methodists 10,203, the rest being divided among other Christian bodies. Of those not registered in known religious sects about 16,000 are pagans, probably keeping up some form of native worship, but making no particular display thereof and eluding statistical tabulations. From an industrial point of view the Canada Indians make quite a respectable showing, their earnings last year footing up about $2,500,000.

Another Grand Army colony like the one at Fitzgerald, Ga., is planned. The second one is to be located about sixteen miles southwest of Staunton, Va., on the Stribling Springs property, which has recently been purchased, at a cost of $100,000, by a stock company of veterans. The capital is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares, the first payment of each share being $2 and the remainder being paid in monthly instalments of $10. Each share entitles the holder to a plot of ground. The property acquired consists of 2,000 acres of land, twenty-six commodious cottages, and a large hotel equipped with all modern appliances. On the grounds are nine varieties of medicinal spring waters. The hotel will be used as a sanitarium for the veterans who, through age or other disability, need medical attendance. A railroad will be built from Staunton to the springs, and manufacturing and other industries started. All profits accruing from the sale of land or franchises will be divided among the stockholders. Each stockholder will erect a residence on the lot assigned to him, and his livelihood, in addition to his pension, will be obtained from the industries to be started.

Could Have Been Robbed at Home.

"I want to expose a game that is going on here in town," said a visitor with a bad taste in his mouth this morning.

"What is the game?" was asked.

"I have been lied to and robbed of $600."

"You should have reported such matters to the police."

"No; you are a-thinking I'm a-worrying about that $600, but I ain't—the being fooled is worse than that."

"How were you fooled? Did somebody bunco you?"

"Yes, that money business was a sure-enough bunco, but the other was the worse—they lied to me."

"In what way?"

"Well, you see, I came here to Denver, from the East, and a couple of fellows were showing me around. They took me up in a high building and showed me Pike's Peak, and I wanted to get a peep at that pretty bad. After this we got to drinking and I missed my money."

"Pretty mean trick to roll a friend who trusts you."

"That ain't it. I don't care a rap for that—for the money or for anything else—if they hadn't lied to me."

"What did they lie about?"

"About the Peak. That's what makes me mad. They showed me Long's Peak, instead of Pike's, as I discovered just a minute ago. Such treatment of strangers ought to be stopped. I came out here just to see Pike's Peak, and I don't need to have come this far to get robbed, for I could have got that experience right at home in Chicago.—Denver Times.

Making Wood Rims for Bicycles.

The average annual output of wood novelties in Maine has a value well over $1,000,000. One of the most interesting branches of the industry is the manufacture of wood rims for bicycles. The factory where the manufacture is carried on has a floor space of 78,800 feet; its daily output averages about 1,800 rims, and the value of its yearly product if about $120,000. The wood used is rock maple, and each rim is composed of three pieces glued and pressed together with such force and exactitude that the rim appears like one piece, and only the most searching examination can detect the joints. After these pieces have been steamed, bent and glued, they are submitted to an enormous pressure in a steam power machine. They are then taken to the lathes, one of which turns the concave surface of the outside, and another the convex surface of the inside of the rim. After passing on to the sandpaper machine for smoothing, they are stained and varnished and bored for the spokes, and are ready for shipment. The wood must be perfect, and not the least defect or discoloration is allowed to pass. Much of the machinery has been designed expressly for this plant, and the machines, as well as all the steps in the construction of the rims, require the supervision of skilled mechanics.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Little Tables.

In good housekeeping, as in nature, nothing need be wasted. One might suppose that an old chair had a legitimate ending when the seat was quite gone, and the rungs falling apart. Yet see—the four legs will support a square board, and, when the whole is stained and varnished, there is a most useful little table for the porch; or, painted white, it may become a stand to keep close by the sewing chair and hold the work basket. A second table may be evolved by using the longest spokes of the chair back as legs, only in this case the shape of the table's top had best be triangular, and for it three legs will be sufficient. This will make a very small table, and need not be stained of painted if a bright cover is thrown over it; but its most convenient use will be to hold a light tea kettle at four o'clock. All these handicraft trifles should be handed over to our amateur carpenters—boys and girls—for it is the right of every family of children to possess a tool chest and a work bench set in the garret. A tool chest is an excellent investment in a household.—New York Ledger.

A Useful, Strong Paste.

This article, so useful in the home, can be depended upon to do duty well, if prepared as follows: In half a quart of warm water dissolve a small teaspoonful of alum, and when it cools add enough flour to make it into a thin paste. Stir it till smooth, then add a pinch or so of powdered resin, and pour on to the paste half a cupful of boiling water. When well mixed and thickened, turn into a receptacle with a cover, and store in a dry corner of a cupboard. When required for use, soften a small quantity with warm water. —Philadelphia Times.

The New Orleans Picayune says: All sections of this glorious country are now a unit in sentiment. The U. S. now means US.

THE STAGE DRIVER'S BLUFF.

Hairbreadth Stories of Accidents Failed to Awe Passenger With Suicidal Notions.

As we left Sandy Gulch for Rising Sun, there were six male passengers to go by the stage, and the route was over the mountains and full of chances of disaster, relates a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution. The driver came out from breakfast as soon as the stage was ready, and looking about on the passengers, he selected a small, pale faced man and invited him to climb up beside him. While the pale faced man was climbing the driver whispered to the rest of us:

"I picked him out in order to scare him to death. You fellows will see a heap of fun before we've gone ten miles."

Two minutes west of the Gulch the road made a sudden turn, with a sheer fall of a hundred feet down to Wild Cat Creek, and the driver put his horses at the gallop and said to the man:

"We may get around all right, or we may fetch up down below. Hold yer breath and say yer prayers!"

The passenger made no move and did not change countenance, and, after making the course all right, the driver rather dignantly demanded:

"Didn't you see that off-wheel run within a foot of the edge of the precipice?"

"It ran within six inches, sir!" was the reply.

Beyond that curve was a down grade of a mile, and with a yell and a flourish of his whip the driver urged his horses to a dead run. The five of us inside had to hang on for dear life, and every half minute the stage seemed bound to go over.

"Did yer know that if we'd struck a rock we'd all been dead men in no time?"

"Of course.

"And ye wasn't prayin'?"

"Not at all."

Three or four miles further on the driver tried his man with another curve. In his determination to make a close call of it one wheel ran off the edge of the precipice, and only a sudden effort of the horses saved the coach. We were flung in a heap and frightened half to death, but the man beside the driver never lost a puff of his cigar. When things were safe the driver turned on him with:

"That, surely, was a brink of graves."

"Guess it was," was the quiet reply.

"The closest shave you will ever have till the last one comes."

"Yes."

"See here, now, but what sort of a critter ar' you?" was the query. "Don't you know 'nuff to git skeart?"

"Nothing has happened yet to scare me."

"But mebbe ye want me to drive plum over a precipice a thousand feet high?"

"If you conveniently can. The fact is I came off up here intending to commit suicide, and if you can dump the whole of us over some cliff you'll oblige me."

A Pair of Trained Goldfish.

William F. Simon, No. 485 East 46th Street, has a pair of trained goldfishes. They are of the Japan fantail variety and four years old. He began training them when they were very small, and now they perform many remarkable and amusing tricks. One of them is leaping through a ring. This he suspends by a cord in the natatorium, and at the word of command they jump through it after the fashion of a dog through a hoop, back and forth, so long as the ring is held in position for them. Mr. Simon also has taught them another novel but more intricate feat. It is no less than going through the figures of a quadrille. This, Mr. Simon says, required a great deal of time and a vast amount of patience, but he was finally rewarded with perfection in the unique performance. As there are only two of them, they cannot be said to perform a quadrille proper, but they go through all the movements of the genuine article. "Forward and back," "across over and back to places," "swing corners," "grand right and left" and "all promenade" are rendered with the utmost precision.

The Mosquito's Sting.

The bill of a mosquito is a complex institution. It has a blunt fork at the head and is apparently grooved. Working through the groove, and projecting from the angle of the fork, is a lance of perfect form, sharpened with a fine bevel. On either side of the lance two saws are arranged, with their points fine and sharp. The backs of these saws play against the lance. When the mosquito alights with its peculiar hum it thrusts its keen lance and then enlarges the aperture with the two saws, which play beside the lance until the forked bill, with its capillary arrangement for pumping blood, can be inserted. The sawing process is what grates upon the nerves of the victim and causes him to strike wildly at the sawyer.

What They Called a Chicago Street.

There was once a street on the North Side called Goethe.

There was once a street on the North Side called Geatie.

There was once a street on the North Side called Gothie.

There was once a street on the North Side called Gaytie.

There was once a street on the North Side called Goeethy.

There was once a street on the North Side called Gertie.

There was once a street on the North Side called Goat.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 5

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that D. R. Foreman, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

This war has been going a month and nobody killed yet. An improvement on wars.

Spain says she will fight on to the bitter end. She had a very bitter beginning and will have a woefully bitter ending.

It is now plainly to be seen that Wanamaker's campaign is having a damaging effect upon the Quay machine, and we wouldn't be surprised if it got smashed.

It is amusin' that the new post-masters and those expecting to be, are just now in the fix of not knowing whether Quay or Wanamaker is the right fellow to stick to, since the Quay element has been shuffled out of the post office department.

New and rich discoveries of gold have been made on the Upper Yukon above Dawson City, many of these being located on small islands in the river which had been hitherto overlooked by prospectors.

It is said to be the intention of Gov. Hastings to form a new Pennsylvania National Guard as soon as the present guard, now assembling at Mount Gretna, is mustered into the regular service. The services of the thousands of men who have volunteered their services in defense of their country will be utilized in the formation of the new guard.

Sour grapes, eh? Spanish naval authorities are satisfied that Spain can easily force the blockade of Cuba when she desires to do so. But in the meantime it is explained that, as the governors of Cuba and Porto Rico have advised the government that they do not need the fleet, it has been decided to utilize the warships elsewhere.

The woes of the Chestnut Street National bank of Philadelphia are on the increase. The "Singerly plan" of adjustment has been abandoned, and it is also announced that the full amount of the late Mr. Singerly's debts and liabilities is much greater than anyone ever supposed, and that "they may exceed $5,000,000." Where most of this great amount of money went is a mystery, on which thus far little light has been shed.

One thing has been demonstrated by the experience of both parties during the pending war—namely, that torpedo boats are practically unable to cross the ocean. In wars between countries separated by the ocean this class of vessels will have to be eliminated as factors from the calculations of naval strategists. The "destroyers," which are seaworthy, and which have a larger coal capacity, may give a better account of themselves; but the field of action of the torpedo boat seems to be limited to narrow seas. Its proper place is in the mosquito fleet, not in the great seagoing navies.

French sympathy with Spain is more easily to be accounted for than the German, aside from the race question. The London correspondent of the New York "Financial Chronicle" writes under recent date: "It is estimated that French investments in Spain are not less than four milliards, or $800,000,000. The bankruptcy of the Spanish government, followed probably by a further great depreciation of the paper money and widespread failures in commercial and financial circles, would inflict terrible losses upon French investors." One of the puzzles of the time, says the correspondent, is how Spain can go on paying the interest on her debt while defraying the cost of the Cuban and Philippine operations. The best explanation is that Spain doesn't do it. Her 4 per cents selling at 33 cents on the dollar tell the story of defaulting interest.

Porto Rico, a Spanish island 1100 miles west of Havana, is the fourth in size of the Antilles, contains 830,000 inhabitants, of which 300,000 are colored. It is divided into seven provinces or departments. The island is 108 miles long and 37 miles wide, with an area of 3,550 square miles. Thirteen hundred streams water the island, 50 of which are sizeable rivers. Forests cover the range of hills which traverse the island from east to west. The earliest actions of the war may be around this island.

Tammany is not an altogether perfect organization morally or politically, but it sizes up with the average and is a great deal better than some compounds of reform and duplicity. At any rate Tammany wants to be heard in this war. No one questions its fighting capacity—it is a veritable "tiger in its fierce resentment." So Tammany proposes to furnish a good share of the volunteers called for from New York. It means to go further. If there shall be a demand its responsible committee asserts that it alone will be responsible for no less than thirty-six organized regiments.

The American case in the matter of intervention to end Spanish misrule and atrocity in Cuba is plainly and strongly put by the London "Economist," a leading exponent of the interests of the British business world. It says:

"It is futile to say that America had no international right to intervene in Cuba. Every state has a right to decide for itself when its interests are seriously imperiled, and, if it gives fair warning, to exert its force to put an end to a dangerous situation of affairs. Nobody can deny that Spain has had warning enough, and though Americans may exaggerate the menace to their interests, it is for them to decide, provided they decide in sincerity, what their interests are. Cuba lies at the very door of the United States, its business is worked mainly with American capital, and the spectacle of its sufferings is almost as visible as if the island were a part of the Union itself.

"Nor is it quite fair to say that in intervening on moral and humanitarian grounds America is introducing a new practice into international affairs. All religious wars have been based on the same principle, be it sufficient or insufficient, and it was only yesterday that all Europe was asked to destroy Turkey, and very nearly granted the petition, because the sovereign of Turkey had massacred fewer persons than have perished in misery from the misgovernment of Cuba."

Senor Crispi, Italy's great statesman, the Bismarck of that country, was interviewed by a World representative, and made the following declarations, a few days ago:

Being asked what will be the result of the American-Spanish war, answered emphatically:

"It is the end of Spain.

"I regret, as do all Italians, that our Latin sister has allowed herself to be drawn into such an impasse (blind alley), from which I can assure you, she cannot escape without great injury."

The interviewer suggested to the former Premier that he was very severe on former valiant Spain.

"Valiant, chivalrous—yes," he replied. "But those are virtues of the middle ages as understood by the grandees of Spain. In our nineteenth century initiative is necessary—a practical spirit which in the Spaniards is absolutely wanting.

"Spain has committed monstrous sins, for which she is paying now.

"I do not say that the Americans have any right to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, but the Spaniards certainly have shown themselves cruel, barbarous and capable of governing the Pearl of the Antilles.

"In one way or another they will lose that beautiful colony.

"The prime cause of Spain's condition is the general state of ignorance—in the upper, as well as in the lower classes. It is the priesthood, absolutely sovereign everywhere, which has led that fine country into ruin."

Maine-Manila Thoughts.

Manila! Manila! Great glory for Uncle Sam!

Spain has already paid dearly for foully blowing up the Maine!

The Spaniards called the Americans "pigs." All right; we have rooted up Manila, and next it'll be Havana!

European powers now realize that the American navy is the equal of any in the world. Manila tells the story.

The next dose the haughty Dons get will be at Havana, unless they beg for mercy soon.

Some of the Powers may now know that that Uncle Sam is a powerful big boy.

Dewey did it once and then went at and Deweyed it again at Manila.

The Maine is down in Havana harbor, but the Spaniards are far more down in the mouth just now.

We regret the loss of the Maine,
But twenty ships is the loss of Spain.

Interference by foreign powers is now interfered with.

The Spaniard's have sorely learned that others can blow up ships too.

Germany didn't want any of our pork; since Sunday Spain will keep shy of American "pigs."

He Drank Witch Hazel.

Lock Haven Democrat: A few days ago while Mrs. Furst Krider, of Blanchard, was in this city on a shopping errand, her husband was seized with cramp, to relieve which he drank witch hazel. He soon after fell on the floor in convulsions and when he arose he was completely off his mental base. He procured a gun and began shooting through doors and windows at supposed Spaniards. He left the babe lying on the table while he took the gun and hatchet and dragged one of the little children with him to the nearest farm house, terrorizing the neighbors generally. He became rational next day.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	1 00
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	
Oats	28
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Slides	5
Onions	40

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 4.

Wheat, contract, May, $1 13.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 38.

Butter, fancy creamery, 17½.; prints, 19c.

Eggs, fresh, 11½.

Live poultry, hens, 10c; extra lots, 10½; old roosters, 6a7; spring chickens, 20a25c.

Baled hay and straw: Choice timothy, $12.50a13; clover, $7a7,50; mixed, No 1, $9a9.50. Straight rye straw, $8.50; wheat 5.50a6; oat 5 50a6.

Chicago, May 4.

Wheat, cash, 1.17—1.21.

Corn, cash, 33.

Oats, cash, 30.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, 5.15; prime 5.10; common, 3.90a4.15.

Hogs, prime heavies, 4.15; best mediums, 4.15a4.30; pigs as to quality, 3.60a4; roughs, 3.50a3.75.

Sheep, choice clipped, 4.20a4.25; common, 3.15a3.65; choice clipped lambs, 4.75a4.90; common to good, 4.15a4.70; spring lambs; 5a7c; veal calves, 5.00a5.25.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

NOTICE.—THE STOKHOLDERS OF THE Centre Hall Water Company will meet in the shop of A. J. Reesman, on Monday, May 9th, 1898, between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m., to elect one President, one Treasurer, one Secretary and five directors for the ensuing year.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—THE CERTAIN property belonging to M. L. Rishell, Potters Mills, containing 7 acres and buildings, for rent or sale. Inquire of M. L. RISHELL, Farmers Mills, Pa

---

It will pay you

A few minutes spent in our establishment will pay you big.

You will find the greatest line of clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods with us ever shown in Centre county. Nothing but new stylish goods, all marked at the very lowest prices possible for good honest goods.

It will surely pay you to give us a call.

Faubles,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

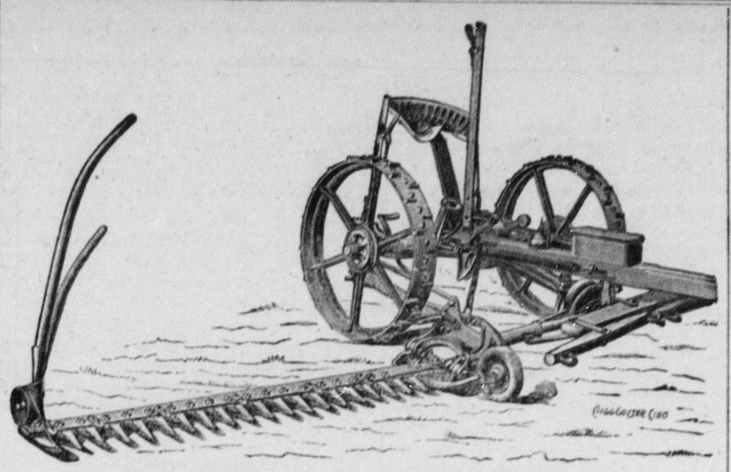
Farmers...

Remember that I am in Centre Hall yet, and putting up the

Buchanan Fence.

Guaranteed to turn your stock. I defy competition in price. Call or write for rates.

W. W. DELLETT.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feat.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES. TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mary Reeder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. HERRING, Penn Hall.

mar24-6t

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

Jones Lever Binder.

Two horses pull this light running Binder.

Steel Lever displaces the train of cog wheels used on other machines.

For simplicity, durability, adjustability, lightness of draft, And ease of management, the Jones Lever Binder has no equal.

Farmers in need of Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Princess and Imperial Plows, plow repairs of all kinds, all kinds of Reaper and Mower Sections, Binder Twine, Harvester Oil, Hay Carrier Rope and Pulleys, Double Harpoon Forks, should call and see my stock. It is complete. Also handle Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc. A large supply of Fertilizer on hand at all times. Have the retail agency for the Centre Hall Cornplanter.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in the Foundry Building. CENTRE HALL

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8 23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1 47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p.m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8 12 p m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 2.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday. Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 58	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†5 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	6 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snyderstown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 32
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	22	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD 12	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 08	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

35 ACRES

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands

For Taxes of 1896 and 1897.

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

Monday, June 13th, 1898,

at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres.	*Per.*	*Warrantee.*	*Supposed Owner.*	*Taxes.*

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

133		Johnson Thomas..	Valentine & Co.....	$4 69
380		Johnson James...	"	13 20
121		Johnson Eleanor ..	"	4 21
50		Lingle J J.....	J D Shugert.....	4 13
50		Lingle J J.....	W F Reynolds.....	4 13
130		Smith John.....	Jno G Love.....	4 51
100		Unknown.....	Wm C Heinle.....	1 19

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Butler Margaret..	Mary E Sanders.....	9 76
400		Carscadden D.....	W G Morrison.....	4 50
393	163	Frazier Walbro...	Benj Walker.....	17 81
431	137	Godfrey Martha ..	Thos B Harned.....	30 63
433	163	Harvey Jona.....	J H Long & J B Furst	25 15
431	40	Hood Moses.....		25 08
50		Packer & Lucas ..	Wm Newman.....	2 33
432	163	Russell John.....	Geo W Jackson.....	20 18
458	84	Russell William ...	"	21 38
433	163	Russell Thomas...	"	20 18
383	163	Weiss Michael	"	34 88

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

¼ of 433	163	Bell Alexander...	D S Keller.....	4 17
¼ of 433	163	Beyer John.....	C M Bower.....	6 90
½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander...	Robt Cooke.....	4 17
5/8 of 140	22	Cox Paul	J H Holt.....	2 80
5/8 of 140	22	Cox Paul	C M Bower.....	2 80
433	163	Davidson Wm Jr .	Wm C Heinle.....	8 67
¼ of 433	163	Bell Alexander....	J Z Long.....	6 90
½ of 433	163	Gray Wm.....	Wm C Heinle.....	2 70
5/6 of 433	163	Hall Chas.....	J M Dale.....	11 92
¼ of 433	163	Hall Chas.....	W F Reeder.....	2 88
¼ of 433	163	Hunter Alex.....	C M Bower.....	5 74
433	163	Hamilton Thos....	Barclay Bros.....	17 34
70		Harris Samuel	Geo W Bower.....	2 80
433	163	Hall Nancy.....	W C Heinle.....	8 67
¼ of 433	164	Hall Henry.....	"	1 80
2/5 of 433	163	Hall Washington..	"	7 20
3/5 of 433	163	Jackson Jeremiah	"	2 68
415		Levy Nathaniel...	Smith Glover & Dun-can.....	16 61
314		Long J Z.....	J Z Long.....	12 54
146	75	Miller Wm	G W Rombach.....	5 86
70		Nicholson John...	Geo R Boak.....	2 80
64		O'Brian Michael..	W F Reeder.....	1 59
433	163	Scott Samuel.....	Orvis and Holt.....	17 34
40		Stewart Walter...	Godfrey Fisher.....	1 00
415		Thomas Joseph...	Smith Glover & Dun-can.....	16 61
¼ of 141		Vaugn Jno.....	Edgar Holt.....	1 17
415		Weidner Jacob	Barclay Bros.....	19 93
¾ of 123		Wheeler Henry...	John Hoy	3 68
411		Wharton Thos C..	Fid Ins Trust & S Dept Co.....	16 41
410	151	Wallace Joseph...	W C Heinle.....	8 21
433	163	Wallace Jas J.....	David M Torrey.....	5 42
½ of 433	163	Young Samuel....	C M Bower.....	6 90
½ of 433	163	Young Benj.....	C M Bower.....	5 74

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP

230		Johnson Thomas..	R Valentine.....	5 40

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

439	138	Atwood N L.....	David M Torrey.....	5 28
50		Brooks Jesse.....	J B Baughman.....	4 90
415		Brooks Jesse.....	David M Torrey.....	4 99
119		Carscadden D.....	W C Heinle.....	2 94
200	120	Carscadden D.....	"	4 90
104		DeHaven Peter...	Samuel Hall.....	4 99
114		Evans Cadwalader	"	5 47
415		Elliot Ruth.....	"	19 92
415		Eddy Esther.....	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.....	30 87
100		Godfrey Jno W....	Thomas B Harned....	4 90
60		Hallowel Ed.....	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.....	5 88
203		Irvin James.....	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.....	9 94
292	80	Irvin Robert.....	Wm C Heinle.....	7 01
403		Kelso Rebecca....	A Pardee.....	19 34
47		Lane Sarah.....	Thos B Harned.....	3 29
400		Long J Z.....	Walter Zimmerman	4 99
400		Long J Z.....	David M Torrey.....	4 99
200		Meyers Philip.....	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.....	19 60
100		Meyer Simon.....	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.....	9 80
423	48	Meyer Michael....	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.....	20 58
420		Meyer Valentine..	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.....	20 88
110		Meyer Rodgers....	Smith, Glov'r & Dun-can.....	10 88
146	75	Miller Jas.....	G W Romback.....	13 62
158	93	Packer Job W.....	W C Heinle.....	3 64
304	4	Packer Job W.....	David M Torrey.....	3 60
50		Packer J W & T C	W C Heinle.....	1 24
415		Roberts Joseph...	Samuel Hall.....	19 92
415		Wain Jacob.....	Smith, Glover & Dun-can.....	20 35
4-5 of 160		Willis Jonathan..	Jas A Beaver trustee	6 26
415		Wister Casper.....	Smith Glover & Dun-can.....	20 35
433	163	White James.....	A Pardee.....	20 78

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

100		Burchfield Wm...	Shoemaker Piano Co	2 15
10		Hicks Abram.....	Daniel Bates.....	35
25		Miles Samuel.....	Moses Thompson....	1 08
90		Shannon Jno.....	Jno Shannon.....	5 25
26		Thompson Moses .	Moses Thompson.....	2 15
10		Unknown.....	Sample Heirs.....	86
Lot		Unknown.....	"	1 93

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

380		Hubby Bernard...	Mary Frank.....	12
29		Unknown.....	Wm B Shaffer.....	18
52		Unknown	Andrew Ocker.....	1 16

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

87		Barron Jno.....	A Pardee.....	1 64
140		Harrison Wm.....	Jno Sheets.....	1 40
228		Mosby Wm.....	C M Bower.....	2 14
200	150	Parker Wm.....	A Pardee.....	2 00
179	70	Stover and Wolf..	L E Stover.....	4 89
400		Snyder Simon....	H F Mohn.....	7 50
300		Snyder Catharine.	"	3 75
88		Tidd Wm.....	A Pardee.....	1 00

HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.

33		Bates Daniel.....	Mrs Frances Knoch	87
59		Beck Jacob.....	W C Heinle.....	1 33
21		Curtin Roland & Son.....	Jno I Thompson....	2 81
85		Elder Abram.....	Daniel Bates.....	11 29
120		Lamborn Josiah..	F P Blair.....	12 99
70		Pyle Jacob.....	Daniel Bates.....	9 28
28		Pyle David.....	"	2 97
117		Thompson Jno....	Jno I Thompson....	10 23

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

50		Bell John.....	Meek & Naugle.....	1 03
360		Conley Adam.....	"	5 54
133		Fox Geo.....	Spangler and Smith	3 08
122		Henry Stophel....	Meek & Naugle.....	1 89
185		Henry Stophel....	Beecher & Sober....	3 88
400		Harrison Wm.....	Mary M Frank.....	5 66
82		Irvin Jno.....	Meek & Naugle.....	2 05
50		Irvin Jno.....	Mary M Frank.....	2 05
400		Johnson Thos.....	Meek & Naugle.....	8 29
402	80	M'Cormick El'an'r	"	6 15
400		Patterson Robt...	W C Heinle.....	4 10
50		Reynolds Jno.....	Beecher & Sober....	1 86
278		Reynolds Jno.....	"	5 85
152		Sankey Thos.....	Meek & Naugle.....	2 33
434		Steele James.....	"	6 77
438		Steele Allen.....	"	6 77
438		Steele John.....	"	6 77
438		Sample Robt.....	"	6 77
331		Wilson David.....	"	5 13
147		Wilson Wm.....	"	2 26
129		Wilson Peter.....	"	2 05
438		Williams Edward.	"	6 77
279		Work David.....	"	4 31
314		Work Joseph.....	"	4 85

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

217		Bonham Sarah....	David M Torrey.....	5 28
217		Bonham Sarah....	"	5 28
40		Jostlin H A.....	Mrs E F Rothrock..	1 84
130		Lingle J J.....	Wheeler & Kenney..	4 05

HUSTON TOWNSHIP,

231		Moore.....	W C Heinle.....	4 63

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezr..	Thos B Harned.....	16 24
81	92	Carr Geo.....	Mrs. Geo. Williams.	3 23
305	120	Dunwoody John..	Thos B Harned.....	12 22
8		Daniel David.....	Albert Cattle.....	30
166		Hayes Robt & Jas.	D and J Bechdel....	19 90
398	80	Irvin Robt.....	Thos B Harned.....	15 96
125		Jackson Jerem'h	Isaac L Bloomer....	2 76
409		Leech Matthew...	Sam'l Hall's Est....	8 80
406	102	Stevenson Peter..	Thos B Harned.....	16 24

MARION TOWNSHIP.

50		Allison Wm.....	C T Yearick.....	1 87
197		Harris A. D.....	Mary M Frank.....	4 01
17		Lewis Thomas....	Elias Zimmerman..	1 83
41		Lingle J. J.....	J D Shugert.....	61
31		McKinney Wm...	J H Long	6 41
80		Young Robert....	Jno P Harris.....	72

MILES TOWNSHIP.

430		Brady Robt	A Pardee	1 84
410		Brady Hannah....	"	1 75
255		Brady Jane.....	"	1 28
200		Brady John.....	"	85
440		Brady Wm. P.....	Mrs. Nathan Haugh.	4 08
273		Barton Wm.....	"	1 70
149		Boyd Wm.....	Wm Bletz	1 70
17		Boyd Wm.....	"	28
12		Boyd Wm.....	"	21
200		Brady John	Theo Vail.....	3 40
200		Brady Wm. P.....	Harry Keller	4 25
403		Caruthers Jas.....	Mrs N Haugh.....	3 40
200		Deering Christ'r..	N H Gruber.....	3 40
429		Gray Robert.....	A Pardee	1 84
476		Grant Thomas....	"	2 04
194	42	Gratz S.....	N H Gruber.....	85
460		Hunter Alex.....	A Pardee	1 96
100		Haines Josiah.....	Nathan Haugh	86
100		Hepburn Jas	Frank Haugh.....	1 30
250		Jackson Jerem'h..	A Pardee	1 07
320		Kitts Geo.....	W C Heinle.....	5 10
300		Levy Aaron.....	A Pardee	1 28
17		Lattimore Robt..	Harry Keller	28
410		Miles Thomas	"	5 10
26		Parker Wm.....	Solomon S Peck.....	28
27		Parker Wm.....	Philip Walker.....	21
207		Seigfried Jacob...	B v Campbell	1 76
400		Sigfried Daniel..	Harry Keller	5 10
125		Steadman Wm....	A Pardee	25
200		Smith Thos.....	"	85
277		Swineford Peter..	N Haugh and wife ..	3 09
100		Scott Abram.....	A Pardee.....	43
50		Scott Samuel.....	"	22
150		Scott Abraham...	"	65
90		Scott Samuel.....	"	65
139		Taggart Robt.....	"	65
29		Unknown	Wm B Shaffer	14

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

148		Burton Robt.....	M Thompson.....	22 63
30		Burton Robt.....	Mrs Sarah I Christ..	6 00
148		Diehl Adam.....	Annie E Thompson..	17 76
150		Diehl John.....	Eliz'bth T Hamilt'n.	18 00
70		Diehl Adam.....	Sarah Christ.....	4 00
60		Diehl Thomas....	Annie E Thompson.	7 20
53		Diehl Nicholas Sr.	Jas I Thompson....	6 60
124		Diehl Nicholas Sr.	Wm Thompson Jr...	14 40
108		Diehl Nicholas....	Jno I Thompson.....	1 29
30		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jas I Thompson.....	3 60
90		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Wm Thompson Jr..	10 80
65		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Jno I Thompson Jr.	3 92
150		Diehl Nicholas Jr.	Sarah Christ.....	30 00
130		Ellis Wm.....	M Thompson.....	26 00
65		Gover Robt.....	"	13 01
85		Kline Jno.....	Jas I Thompson.....	5 12
160		McKean Robt.....	M Thompson.....	31 00
40		McKean Robt.....	Elizabeth Hamilton.	4 80
51		Newport James...	M Thompson.....	5 14
211		O'Brian John.....	"	32 21
165		White John.....	"	33 01
121	53	West Thomas.....	"	24 20
55		Wilson Wm.....	"	5 54

PENN TOWNSHIP.

100		Cook Wm.....	J C McEntire.....	1 85
200		McCalley Wm.....	J F Torbert.....	4 63
300		Montgomery Wm.	"	6 95
276		Montgom'ry Danl.	"	6 40
⅓ of 170		Swinford Peter..	Geo Robertson.....	1 85

POTTER TOWNSHIP

60	100	Felmalee Moses....	Darlington Kulp....	75

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

140		Allison Andrew..	Jas A Beaver.....	27 72
265		Allison A & Jno Lilly.....	Jas A Beaver.....	52 48
40	10	Atherton Rich'rd.	J Pemberton Ellis..	13 20
52		Bannon Joseph...	Chaney & Thompson	3 40
433	153	Brickley Daniel..	Passmore & Lighten	42 90
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb.....	Daniel Straw.....	51 22
250		Copenhaver John.	W C Heinle.....	8 25
400		Copenhaver John.	David M Torrey....	6 60
433		Dentler Wm.....	G. F. Hoop.....	42 90
122		Eberman Philip..	W H McCausland....	12 08
433	163	Ehler Daniel.....	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank.....	42 87
30		Eberman John...	W H McCausland...	1 98
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank.....	42 87
433	153	Fink Jno.....	Mary I Ardell.....	21 52
50		Groe Elizabeth...	Lavina Schoonover.	3 30
121	152	Groe & McKean...	"	7 98
433	153	Greaves Thos.....	G W Ford's Est.....	21 41
216	156	Grant Thos.....	W H Blair att'y.....	21 38
433	153	Gray Wm.....	E H Jackson.....	42 82
434		Grant Thos.....	Rensaeller Sims.....	28 64
300		Graff Mathias.....	W G Morrison.....	19 80
433	163	Hopkins John.....	Passmore, Bryson & Hartle.....	42 87
216	156	Hamilton Thos....	W H Blair att'y.....	21 52
12		Haines Reuben...	Levi Reese.....	80
396		Jordon Benjamin.	W C Heinle.....	26 14
100		King Robert.....	Robert F Hunter....	6 60
433	153	Lee John.....	W C Heinle.....	28 58
433	153	Lenhore Christian	Mary I Ardell.....	21 52
434		Lucas Chas.....	E H Jackson.....	42 96
433	153	Lewis David.....	"	28 58
433	153	Lowden Richard..	F & M Nat'l Bank..	42 87
120	80	Libby John.....	W C Heinle.....	7 92
433	153	Malone Rich'd....	W J Jackson.....	19 80
433	153	Meyers Jacob.....	Jno H Orvis Est....	85 74
100		McCord J R & H	J R McCord & H Campbell.....	6 60
433	153	Malone Rich'd....	W C Heinle.....	17 16
433		Metzge Jacob....	W H McCausland...	85 74
433	153	McCommon Jno..	David M Torrey....	14 30
270		McEntire Hugh..	Harry Keller.....	17 82
433	153	Pinkerton Henry.	F & M Nat'l Bank..	42 87
430	9	Ramsey Jas.....	Mrs J B Long & J Q Miles.....	13 20
31-36 of 405	47	Rush Jacob.....	A Y Cassanova et al	239 18
	38	Robison Wm H...	Lavina Schoonover	2 64
	36	Robison Wm H....	"	2 64
433	153	Spear Robert.....	Mary I Ardell.....	21 52
433	153	Siddens Eleanor..	E H Jackson.....	27 58
433	153	Schafner Casper..	Mary I Ardell.....	21 52
214		Stout Jacob.....	W H McCausland...	42 38
433	153	Smith Mary.....	C M Bower.....	8 58
433	153	Spear John.....	W C Heinle.....	14 32
433	153	Toner James.....	M Rosenbaum.....	28 64
196		Vandyke Henry..	Eve Sharer.....	6 60
193		Witmer Henry....	Edward French.....	12 74
31-36 of 122	44	Weidman Jno..	A Y Cassanova et al	69 23
31-36 of 402	116	Weidman Jac..	"	228 46
433	153	Welsh Joseph.....	Jno M Dale.....	28 58
¼ of 326		Wilson John.....	Passmore & Leighten	32 27
108		Wilson John.....	Jas Passmore.....	10 69
306	100	Wilson Wm.....	W H McCausland..	109 98
433	153	Wetzler Jacob....	W C Heinle.....	14 32

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

300		Devling Joseph..	Lehigh V Coal Co....	8 10
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Sam'l W..	Jas A Beaver, tr'stee	42 12
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Jas C.....	"	42 12
433	153	Greaves Thos.....	Geo W Fords Est...	11 71
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar.....	J H Holt.....	6 76
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar.....	J Z Long.....	6 76
5/8 of 400		Holt Edgar.....	C M Bower.....	13 50
162		Jones Richard....	W C Heinle.....	8 76
353		Liggett John.....	Lehigh Val Coal Co	9 52
400		Long J Z.....	"	8 10
200		Long J Z.....	"	5 40
400		Martin Alex.....	Wm A Cahall.....	10 80
40		Mitchell Wm P...	W C Heinle.....	2 16
216		Parker Jeremiah.	Samuel Hall Est....	7 20
433	153	Speer Margaret...	W C Heinle.....	23 42
260		Tompkins Jas....	Pat Ward Jr.....	14 04
162		Tompkins Jos....	Hugh Ward.....	19 64
347	32	Wain Phoeb.....	Jas A Beaver tr'stee	42 12
277	36	Wharton Mary M.	Samuel Hall Est....	9 35

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

100		Cowher James....	C T Fryberger.....	10 20
81		Downing Joseph..	Samuel Lewis.....	12 41
350		Lamb John.....	S D Shugert.....	25 50
433	163	McCommon Thos.	W C Heinle.....	22 10
72		Merryman Thos..	Wm Miller.....	3 68
100		Moore James.....	W C Heinle.....	5 10
129	60	Norris Marion....	Mary E Morrison....	6 50
33	131	Ridgway, Budd & Co., No. 12..	Dennis Reese.....	2 50
438		Thomas John W...	C B Thomas.....	11 06
100		Wilson Wm.....	W C Heinle.....	5 10

UNION TOWNSHIP.

40		Davis Boyer.....	Rich'd Downing....	1 86
200		Kuhn P R	W C Heinle.....	9 40
47		Unknown	Thomas Harrison...	5 42

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

94	98	Daugherty Marg't	W C Heinle.....	2 30
190	159	Evans Jesse.....	Henry Brown.....	4 38
250		Erskine John.....	Linsey Mahaffey....	17 94
31	129	Gilbert Wm.....	M Thompson.....	70
90		Gilbert Wm.....	Henry Brown.....	2 30
68		Hahn Peter	"	1 74
151		Hahn Peter	"	3 68
560		McEwen Mary	W A Cahall	3 45
50		McKee Samuel....	B F Shaffer.....	29
19	33	McCalmont Thos.	Thos Kain.....	46
92		Parker Jeremiah.	B F Shaffer.....	58
91		Parker Rich'd	"	52
50		Piles Benj & Co...	J S McCormick.....	58
200		Parker Richard...	W C Heinle.....	3 46
74	76	Rohrer Christian.	J H Long.....	11 40
3	114	Unknown.....	Henry Brown.....	14
192		Worden Jeremiah	B F Shaffer.....	1 17
4	22	Wickersh'm Am's	Moses Thompson....	10
88		Wickersh'm Am's	Henry Brown.....	2 02
239	51	Wickersh'm Am's	"	5 52

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

33		Clymer Henry....	John I Thompson....	4 36
300		Hawthorne Thos ..	"	10 60
223		Hawthorne Jas..	John Q Miles.....	4 60
226		Kuhn Michael.....	L S Hoops.....	6 22
189		Kuhn Joseph.....	"	4 25
103	83	Kuhn Abram.....	"	2 84
247	150	Kuhn Geo.....	"	6 79
399	50	Kuhn Mathias.....	"	10 73
345		Kuhn John.....	Jno I Thompson....	45 68
260		Lawman Geo.....	"	34 46
339		Mayland Jasper....	"	11 34
274		Miles Samuel.....	"	43 75
86		Ross John.....	"	13 68
79		Swanswick John..	"	12 56
6		Singer John.....	"	1 28
88		Shippen Wm Jr....	"	11 66
5		Unknown.....	S R Pringle.....	70
½		Unknown.....	S R Pringle & W G Morrison.....	22
100		Unknown.....	W Laird.....	3 48
¼		Unknown.....	W G Morrison.....	28
137		Wister Daniel....	Jno I Thompson....	29 04
30		Wister Wm.....	"	4 78

ALSO.

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

Description	*Owners*	*Taxes*

BELLEFONTE BORO.

Lot,	Patrick Dugan.....	1 30
Lot,	Michael McGillam..	7 80
YMCA blg.	Harriet Pifer.....	8 10

HOWARD BORO.

2-5 a,	Henry Rothrock Est	16 40
8 acres,	Hannah Gallahger...	16 69
¾ acres,	C C Cooke.....	3 55
¼ acre,	C C Cooke.....	12 57

MILESBURG BORO.

Lot,	Wm Baird Est.....	1 60
Lot,	John G Hall.....	9 55
Lot,	H Levy.....	9 55
H & L,	Joseph Adams.....	7 10
"	Mrs Bella Jones.....	3 00
"	Sarah J Shope Est...	10 83
19 acres	Joseph Green Est....	47 52
axefact'ry,	"	17 20
2 lots,	"	2 40
L & mill house	"	6 52
Lot.	Mrs Eliza Magee.....	3 27
2 lots,	Mary McCollum.....	4 26
H & L,	Daniel P Shope.....	13 00
"	Mrs J Liggett Est....	17 40

MILLHEIM BORO.

¼ acres,	Nicholas Barnhart...	11 26
"	Elmira Decker.....	14 70
"	Julia Royer.....	1 88
"	Matilda Stover.....	1 88
"	Eliz'b'th Klinefelter	4 68
"	Abraham King.....	5 90
"	"	2 70
"	Robert Kreamer.....	2 61
¼ acre,	Millheim Hosiery Co	33 90
2/3 acres.	Millheim Hosiery Co	
	J H Reifsnyder trus.	14 35
¾ acre,	H W Bollinger	3 13
¼ acre,	Harvey Swartz	2 50
½ acre.	Elizabeth Zellers....	63

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

Lot,	Birney Mendleman.	7 10
Lot,	Charles Hoover.....	2 42
H & L,	Jos Hall.....	3 70
"	Alton Nelson.....	13 39
"	Mrs Jessie Nichols..	13 00
Lot,	Mrs Jacob Jacobs....	1 40
H & L,	J H Munson.....	43 68
"	Frank Nelson.....	6 72
Lots,	Austin Atherton.....	1 20

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.

11 acres,	D W Hott.....	47 20
H & L,	Wm Bryson.....	8 40
Lot,	Mrs Levi Benhoof....	3 77
Lot,	George Sense..	4 16
Lot,	Mrs Jared Waple....	1 54
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple.	2 05
Lot,	Mrs Geo Foutz.....	1 84
2 lots,	J L Hughes.....	3 10
H & L,	Lizzie Hall.....	4 20
"	Silas Reese.....	7 75
1 lot,	"	2 84

UNIONVILLE BORO.

1-5 acre,	Esther Hoover.....	9 60
1-6 acre,	Catherine Wollesla-gle	3 20
1 5 acre,	Jemima Bush.....	4 88
½ acre,	Benjamin Rich ..	23 48

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

H & L,	Wesley Lambert Est	1 27
L,	Buck & Brockerhoff.	3 50

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

2.5 acres,	Stanley & Julia Watson	23 48
6 acres,	Frank Wallace.....	9 05
Lot,	James Teller.....	7 76
8 acres,	Wm Stanley.....	5 13
Lot,	W Wyland & Henry Musser.....	7 50
15 acres,	Catherine Deeters...	4 55
1 acre,	Wm Butler.....	94
H & L,	Mrs Barbara Smith..	2 85
"	Jno or Mith Osewalt.	3 87
"	Annie Campbell.....	9 37
4 lots and pl'n'g mill,	Mary Campbell.....	7 81
23 acres,	Mary E. Baney.....	5 63
100 acres,	Jos Green's Est.....	22 15
"	"	15 25
Lot,	Catherine Mulhollan	1 89
H & L,	Jane B Wood's Est...	1 42
2 acres,	Somer's Est.....	34
Lot,	David Swyer's Est...	85
25 acres,	John Nyman.....	6 45

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

100 acres,	Alex Solt.....	2 85

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

137 acres,	Walter E Meek.....	16 84
100 acres,	Moses Thomps'n h'rs	3 25
H & L,	Mrs Emma Smith....	1 46
"	Mrs John Shadman..	1 74

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Sarah Foster Est.....	07
31 acres,	Wm Grove Est.....	19
Lot,	John Minnich Est....	85
59 acres,	John Kibe.....	82
9 acres,	Christian Houtz Est	1 61
11 acres,	M Brown Est.....	34

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

580 acres,	Philip Billmyer Est..	4 31
50 acres,	Sam'l Albright Est...	1 29
60 acres,	William E smith.....	1 53
89 acres,	Huyett & Co.....	2 49

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

25 acres,	William Thomas.....	1 80

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

24 acres,	J F Montgomery & Bros.....	56 34
3 acres,	J W Gephart trus....	189 80
8 acres,	J H Anderson.....	4 26
140 acres,	T J Moore.....	16 24
3 acres,	Mrs Nancy Maize....	1 02
2 acres,	Sarah L Smith.....	68
1 acre,	Mary Chapman.....	86
¼ acre,	Geo Wantz.....	2 24
4¾ acres,	Robert Watkins.....	2 73
5 acres,	Harvey Watkins.....	2 86
3 acres,	Jonath

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 5.

SUPPLEMENT.

What It Costs to Fire Guns.

The cost of a first-class modern war vessel is $4,000,000 in round numbers, but the cost of equipping and using such a vessel in warfare surpasses all general calculations. A single twelve-inch gun costs about $50,000 when placed on the ship ready for action. The maximum capacity of this immense war engine is eighty shots; the minimum thirty. It is not safe to count on these guns firing more than fifty rounds. The intense heat and strain are likely to make the gun useless any time after thirty to eighty rounds are fired from it, after which it is valuable only as old steel. The cost in wear and tear in firing these guns may be safely estimated at $1,000 for every discharge.

In addition to the cost of $1000 for every round fired from these guns in wear and tear, the powder and steel-pointed missile with which the gun is loaded, cost the government $1,200 every time the gun is fired. It is a safe estimate to say that every time a 12-inch gun is used in war, the cost is about $2,500.

Our war vessels and cruisers are each supplied with torpedoes and pneumatic tubes from which to discharge them against an enemy. They are effective at about 800 yards, and the torpedo with which the air gun is charged is one of the most delicate and complicated machines of modern times. It is constructed with a revolving attachment at the rear, not only to guide it on its deadly mission through the water but to accelerate its movement, and it is exploded by concussion. One of these torpedoes striking the biggest ship in any navy would entirely destroy the vessel. These torpedoes cost $2,500 each.

Cartridges for small arms are now worth about ten cents each.

Famine in Porto Rico.

Dispatches from St. Thomas, West Indies, say: Famine and smallpox are killing men, women and children in Porto Rico. The conditions in the interior are horrible. Children are perishing of starvation, and the villages are petitioning the Government for succor. Smallpox is epidemic.

Draught animals are dying, and the desperate, starving peasants are killing beeves in the highways, cutting them up and distributing the portions among the hungering.

The mad rush of frightened Porto Ricans from the coast to the interior upon learning of the declaration of war has raised to exorbitance the rents of houses. Temporary palm huts have been thrown up, and freight cars have been converted into human habitations. The asylum near the castle was vacated by its inmates, who fled into the interior. Laborers throughout the island have struck for higher wages because of the advance of the prices of food.

England Will Not Tolerate Interference by Europe.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had a long and important interview with Assistant Secretary of State Day, a short time ago, with reference to the possibility of France and Austria combining for the purpose of interfering with the United States on the part of Cuba.

It is said on good authority that the British Ambassador informed the Assistant Secretary that Great Britain would not tolerate any foreign interference.

The representative of Great Britain has visited the State Department twice a day for the past two weeks, and it is known that he has given positive assurances that the United States will be upheld by England in any stand it might take.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring mills.

Counterfeit Treasury Note.

The treasury secret service division announces the appearance of a new two dollar counterfeit treasury note, series of 1891, portrait of McPherson. The note is on heavy bond paper and red pen scratches are substituted for the silk fibre of the genuine. The portrait lathe work and parallel ruling are all poor, and the words "bearer" and "bureau" misspelled.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

HEROIC LIFE SAVERS.

An Entire Crew, With One Exception, Lost In an Attempted Rescue.

In the series of "Heroes of Peace" there is an article in The Century on "Heroes of the Life Saving Service," by Gustav Kobbe. Mr. Kobbe says:

District Superintendent Jerome G. Kiah, with headquarters at Sand Beach, Mich., is one of the heroes of the life saving service. He holds the gold medal, the highest award the United States government can bestow for heroism in saving life. His name is associated with what was both one of the most daring attempts at rescue and one of the greatest tragedies of the service—a tragedy which wiped out an entire crew with the exception of this sole survivor.

Mr. Kiah was at the time keeper of the Point aux Barques life saving station on Lake Huron. A vessel struck too far out to be reached with the shot and line. The peril of attempting a rescue with the surfboat was only too apparent, but Keeper Kiah mustered his men and made the launch. For awhile their strength and skill enabled them to surmount or push through the tumultuous seas, but, once in the open lake beyond the shoals, where the storm was free to riot at will, the real danger began. It was a test beyond human powers. The keeper remembers that twice the boat capsized and was righted. After that he has a vague recollection of the boat capsizing and righting herself several times, and of the crew clinging to it until, one by one, the surfmen, perishing of cold, let go their hold and vanished beneath the waves. He has a dim remembrance of the boat, with himself clinging to it, grating over the shoal, and then being flung up on shore.

He was found by two men, standing, with one hand on the root of a fallen tree, steadying himself with a lath in the other and swaying as if walking, but not stirring his feet—a dazed, tottering wreck of his former self, murmuring in an incoherent way:

"Poor boys! Poor boys! They are all gone—all gone!" Temporarily shattered in mind and body, he was obliged to resign from the service. He was long in recovering, but finally it was possible practically to reward his bravery with the appointment to his present position.

THE AMERICAN STATURE.

The Loss of an Inch In Height Might Bring Serious Consequences.

In a paper read by Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surgeon United States army, before the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, he advocated the theory that the physical power of a race or people—and consequently their capacity for work—is measured by their average stature. For every inch of height between five and six feet the extreme breathing capacity is increased eight cubic inches, the vital capacity being at its maximum at 35 years. A table of measurements of 190,621 native white Americans, accepted for the military service of the United States, shows that the number of men below 63 inches in height is but little greater than that of the class above 73 inches. The most numerous class is included between 67 and 69 inches, and this standard class would have a greater chest girth than the average. The mean height of 125 United States naval cadets above the age of 23 years was 67.80 inches. As these men are drawn from all parts and classes of the United States they represent very nearly the typical physical development of the American people of 25 years of age.

Major Kilbourne concludes that the commingling strains of Celtic, Danish, Norwegian and German blood among our people have thus far worked no deterioration of physical quality. "Not so with the swarthy, low browed and stunted people now swarming to our shores. Absorbed into the body of the people, these multitudes must irretrievably evolve an inferiority of type. To realize the result of such a contingency let it be considered that the loss of an inch in stature might bring in its train the loss of national ascendency. Let us take care, then, that the state shall suffer no injury."—Boston Transcript.

The Popular Side Comb.

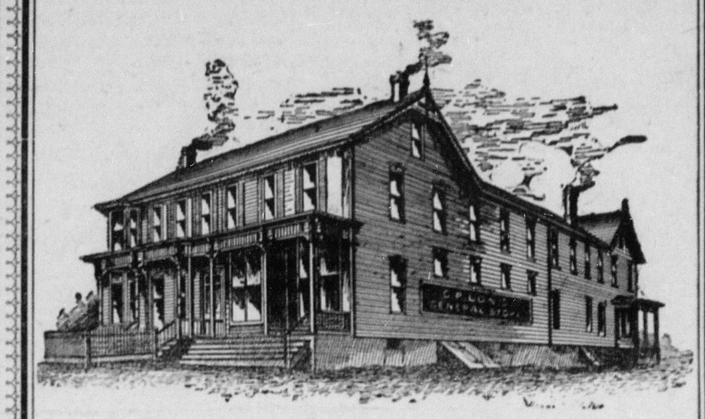
The side comb still rides the top wave of popular favor notwithstanding its general adoption and consequent degeneracy into the cheapest of materials. The prevailing broad method of wearing the hair makes milady of fashion as dependent upon its good offices as her less favored sister of the shops, the only distinction between them being the difference in material. The latest combs are small, of amber or shell and decorated with finely cut steel. Sometimes the steel is but a narrow band of beads, while again it broadens out into arabesques, points or curves, or even clover leaves or flower-de-luces. Many of the combs are also set with gems, real or imitation, while others for evening wear are studded with colored stones to harmonize with the costume worn.

Making a Distinction.

Miss Cayenne had caused her partner a great deal of annoyance by forgetting what her long suit was and remaining oblivious to trump signals. He mopped the perspiration from his brow and ventured the observation, "I was under the impression that you said you were accustomed to playing whist." "Yes," she answered sweetly, "I play it. I don't work at it as some people do."—Washington Star.

A great deal of trouble is expended in educating the showy, high stepping horse. He is trained to step high and act showily by being driven along a path whereon rails are set crosswise. He steps high to avoid stumbling, and in time always steps high.

Bergen, Norway, boasts a paper church large enough to seat 1,000 persons. The building is rendered waterproof by a solution of quicklime, curdled milk and white of eggs.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We Are On Deck!

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit —no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and handmade. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

D. A. BOOZER,

Centre Hall, - - - - - Penna.

$5.00, $7.00 or $10.00

Buys of us a strictly All Wool Men's Suit of such quality and make as you will not find shown elsewhere for less than from Two to Five Dollars more money.

We are positively showing more good clothing than you will find in anyother two stores in Centre county. It will be to your advantage to examine this immense stock at once.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

You Need Not Lie!

About the size of the fish that got away if you get your - - -

Fishing Tackle
...FROM...
G. W. Bushman.

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from $1.50 to $3.00.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed Free of Charge to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

A Big Order for Footwear.

The Watsontown Boot and Shoe company have received from the secretary of war an invitation to bid on 125,000 pairs of boots and shoes for the army and navy. The company are preparing to give the matter prompt attention, and will no doubt secure from one-quarter to one-third of the entire contract.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Are You Difficult To Please in a Trimmed Hat?

If so, come here. See today's display. We have just received a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FANCY HATS.

Also a large stock of beautiful Flowers, Silk Illusions, Malines, Monselines, and Ribbons in Moire, Taffeta, Gauze, Satin, etc.

We also have a nice selection of Panama and Sash Sailors.

DINGES & CHRISTINE,

Centre Hall, - - Penna.

That Tells the Story

When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.

TWO LARGE ROOMS
FULL OF FURNITURE.....

....Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades-- a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.

J. S. Dauberman.

Union

STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

"UNION FINISH."—the top notch in Laundry Art, High Gloss or Domestic. Collars and Cuffs laundered with Smooth Ivory-like Edges. Give us a trial and be convinced. Lace Curtains a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PAUL MURRAY,
Agent for Centre Hall.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly, 1881 and 1887, the Commissioners of Centre county will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following tracts of unseated land purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sales, and which have remained unredeemed for a space of five years and upwards:

Acres.	Perches	Warrantee.	Township.	Owner.	Taxes.
50		Moore, John	Benner	Unknown	$ 38 12
50		Coon, Andrew	"	Westers	38 12
50		Harris, J D	"	Unknown	38 12
30		Unknown	"	Wm Fishburn	27 62
100		Shugert, J D	"	J D Shugert	76 24
100		Unknown	"	Christian Dale	87 92
46		Unknown	Boggs	Jacob Leathers	61 52
50		Unknown	"	Jonathan Walker	63 92
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver, trustee	141 83
150		Lane, Sarah	"	"	36 27
71	131	Curtin, Roland	Curtin	"	19 84
294	31	Godfrey, Martha	"	"	75 35
122	31	Hepburn, Wm	Gregg	Mary M Frank	14 95
125		Unknown	Halfmoon	D Hensel	24 00
75		Unknown	"	D Hensel	27 24
106		—— Lowery	"	D H Hastings	31 26
150		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
125		Unknown	"	D Hensel	16 84
15		Thompson, Joseph	"	Unknown	6 62
18		Castonas, Thomas	"	Unknown	7 88
48		Beck, Daniel	Half Moon	Edward Brown	59 28
54		Shearer, Isaac	"	Mary Wilson	21 48
10		Irwin, Wilson	Harris	Meck & Nagle	8 12
150		Irwin, John	"	Mary M Frank	41 75
25		Graysburg, Jos	Howard	J W Morris	23 28
107	104	Brown, Samuel	"	Mary M Frank	115 96
415		Godfrey, Martha	"	J A Beaver Trustee	86 42
102		—— Williams	Huston	J C Nason	84 60
80		Smith, Robert	Liberty	J H Straw	16 62
80		Gorrell, Wm	"	C M Bower	40 27
309		Irwin, Robert	"	Samuel Christ	99 70
185		Jackson, Jeremiah	"	Samuel Christ	42 38
200		Krouse, Daniel	"	C M Bower	41 03
150		Lytle, Peter	"	Nicholas Mann	34 19
100		J & D Gunsallus	"	Unknown	137 52
53		—— McCalmont	Marion	Geo Speering	68 76
6		Unknown	"	Henry Lair	14 76
18	120	Lamb, David	"	Elias Zimmerman	32 37
55	18	Shugert, J D	"	W H Blair	8 52
75		Toner, Thomas	Miles	Unknown	21 60
100		Unknown	"	C Long	20 20
44		Unknown	"	Henry Beck	18 12
250		Cooper, Wm	"	Sarah E Greninger	47 81
100		Cook, Wm	Penn	P Gray Meek	32 37
46		Unknown	"	Perry Gentzel & bro	93 12
400		Brady, Wm P	Potter	Mary M Frank	20 13
80		Unknown	Rush	W H Corkenville	149 84
50		Long, A B	"	A B Long	117 72
6		Unknown	"	J J Fie	24 12
6		Unknown	"	Mrs Nelson	12 12
21		Unknown	"	Adam Hoy	14 64
250		White & Parsons	"	W C Heinle	123 12
330	110	Arthur, Ann	"	W C Heinle	203 12
177	84	Phillips, Hardman	"	P Pemberton Ellis	207 07
153	153	Toner, James	"	W C Heinle	41 37
75		Unknown	Spring	Emeline Whitney	83 06
15		Kurtz, Jno L	"	C U Hoffer	6 27
14		Toole, Henry	"	C U Hoffer	27 87
100		Beck, Jacob	Taylor	E J Pruner	453 12
100		Bell, J C	"	J C Bell	240 72
100		Unknown	"	George Cowher	183 12
39		Beckwith, Clement	"	C T Fryberger	74 76
35		Beckwith, Clement	"	S H Pound	68 76
48		Fox, James	"	John T Fowler	65 16
101		McEwen, Thomas	"	J F Clark	69 72
25		Lowden, Chas	"	Pittsbg Safe Dep Co.	16 62
15		Merryman, Thos	"	Thos Merryman	8 52
128		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	34 62
100		Thomas, Jno W	"	A A Dale	25 62
119		Thomas Jno W	"	A A Dale	32 37
76		Anshultz, Geo	"	A A Dale	37 39
216	156	McEwen, Polly	"	W H Steigerwalt	114 01
250		Deal, Ann	Union	Unknown	326 00
100		Blake, Jane	"	Ed Brown	280 80
383		Unknown	"	P B Crider & Son	661 12
100		Phipps, Samuel	"	W H Blair	25 62
150		Brown, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	84 71
117		Boyce, Davis	"	Frank McCoy	52 40
159	140	Mann, Harvey	"	P B Crider & Son	64 26
433	163	Wister, Wm	"	P B Crider & Son	166 10
22	47	Hahn, Ebenezer	Walker	Cyrus Gordon	6 27
250		Gray, J B	Worth	J H Orvis	99 12

M. F. RIDDLE,
THOS. W. FISHER,
DANIEL HECKMAN,
County Commissioners.

Attest:
N. E. ROBB, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 11th, 1898.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Postmaster Brisbin was in Bellefonte on Tuesday on business.

——Mrs. B. D. Brisbin spent several days this week visiting her sister, Mrs. Linnie Ruble, at State College.

——Mrs. Samuel Kreamer went to Lock Haven Tuesday morning on a visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Samuel Heckman.

——Recorder J. Cal. Harper and Mrs. Harper were over Sunday spending the day with her sister, Mrs. George Emerick and other friends in town.

——E. S. Maloney, one of the officials of the Bell telephone company, was in town Monday looking after the interests of his company.

——Our old and esteemed friend, Samuel Burrell, of Penn Hall, favored the Reporter with a call, and fixed his label to '99. He reports crops and fruit promising in Gregg township.

——James Lohr, clerk in the P. RR. office, Philad'a, gave us a call; he looks well, and put his label in good shape. In company with his father from Lewisburg, he is visiting friends here in his old home.

——Miss Virna Geiss on Monday started in as one of the operators in the telephone exchange. With Miss Mabel Boal these young ladies will attend to the calls and services of the subscribers in this valley.

——Miss Agnes Murray returned home last Thursday from Buffalo, N. Y., where she had been taking a two years' course in pharmacy. She successfully passed the examinations of that institution and was among the graduating class. It is necessary yet that she undergo an examination before the state pharmoceutical board before she can become a registered pharmacist.

Germany as a Scarecrow.

The report that Germany would object to an American invasion of Cuba has been abandoned, for the obvious reason that Germany's failure to file any objection renders it untenable. But in its stead we have the rumor that, while Germany will permit an invasion of the Philippines by troops, it will resent a bombardment of Manila. After this has passed it is likely the world may be informed that someone has heard that Germany will object to something else.

As a matter of fact, these reports are not credible. Most likely they emanate from Spanish sources, as did the allegation that the United States had asked the Pope to mediate, the "news" that Emperor Francis Joseph had made a private contribution to the charitable subscription for the Spanish navy, and as the late persistent assurance that a concert of Europe had been formed to oppose "American aggression against European colonies" did. All of these have been denied, either officially or by the course of events, and this latest "scare" will vanish in the same way.

Germany has extensive interests in the Philippines—Great Britain has, too—and would naturally prefer that there should be no disturbance of trade there by war of any kind. But Germany will not interfere to save any Spanish garlic. She will protect German interests as far as possible and the United States will be as considerate of German and British trade and property as the circumstances will permit. That is all there is, or can be, about it, for a German protest would avail no more than one from Spain. War has been declared and war measures admit of very little mercy. The fighting blood of the United States is up, and an insolent interference on the part of Germany or any other nation would only add heat to raise it to the boiling point.

All Going to the Circus.

Everybody is talking about Ringling Bros.' famous big circus, which is to exhibit in Bellefonte, Tuesday, May 10. Several big excursions will go from this vicinity and the popularity of the show will insure an enormous crowd. People from this locality should make an especial effort to arrive in time to see the new free street carnival which precedes the exhibition every morning at 10 o'clock. The leading newspapers everywhere declare the street parade to be the most magnificent display ever seen in any city in the world. In this gorgeous display are shown over 100 beautiful dens and cages of wild animals, 400 horses, 25 elephants and nearly a thousand people, and the costumes throughout are of the finest silks, satins, velvet and cloth of gold. The performance that follows is the most magnificent arenec display ever presented by any circus in America.

Memorial Sermon.

Rev. Eisenberg will preach the Memorial sermon to the members of Samuel Shannon Post No. 282, G. A. R. in the Reformed church on Sabbath, May 29th. Let there be a full turn out of all friends of the old soldiers.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LINE OF MAY DROUTH.

Will Affect Western Pennsylvania More Than the Eastern Part.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from May 4 to 9, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 9th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of the 10th, great central valleys 11th to 13th, eastern states 14th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about May 9, great central valleys the 11th, and the eastern states the 13th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 12th, the great central valleys the 14th, and eastern states the 16th.

Temperature of the week ending May 15 will average below normal east of the Rockies and above west. Rainfall for the same period will be above normal west of a line drawn through Minneapolis, Kansas City and San Antonia and near a line drawn from Atlanta to New Orleans. Elsewhere in the United States and Canada rainfall will be from about to below normal. Least rain will occur during the period in the great corn belt.

The third storm wave in May will reach the Pacific coast about the 14th, cross the west of the Rockies country by the close of the 15th, the great central valleys the 15th to 18th, and the eastern states the 19th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 14th, the great central valleys 16th, and eastern states 18th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 17, the great central valleys 19th, and the eastern states 21st.

May will inaugurate a great drouth, destined to do much damage in portions of the United States and Canada. This drouth, however, will not continue in all sections beyond May, but in some parts of the country it will hold on well nigh through the crop-growing season. At this time only the May drouth will be dealt with.

Draw a line from St. Paul by way of St. Louis and Cincinnati to Washington. North and east of that line the drouth will be most severe in May. Eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania will probably not fall so much short in rainfall. It will also be dry from Jacksonville to Key West, with more rain from Atlanta to New Orleans.

Westward from the St Paul, Kansas City and San Antonia line rainfall will increase, being greatest in the mountains.

In the Pacific States rainfall will be from about to below normal for the month of May.

The principal rains of the month will occur during the first half of the month, and very dry weather, driest in the drouth sections above described, will come during the last half of the month.

Temperature ranges of the month will be unusual, running to great extremes. In the southern states the first week will have some exceedingly hot days, and then, with the usual variations, the temperature will continue to drop lower and lower till near the 21st, when exceedingly cool days will occur.

In the northern states very warm days will occur not far from the 6th, followed by a rapid fall, reaching the frost line not far from the 13th. Then a general rise, with the usual variations, till about the 29th, when very hot weather may be expected.

In the southern states the severest storms will occur about 2d to 5th, and in the northern states about 6th to 8th and 28th to 30th.

Potters Mills.

War is all the talk, and Old Glory is afloat in our town.

W. F. McKinney left for Altoona, where he expects to get work.

F. F. Palmer left for Oak Hall where he will work in the woolen factory.

Our new tollgate man is fixing up the pike in good shape; it will take some time.

J. R. Strong is busy sawing shingles.

Miss Linnie Evans is able to be out again.

Emory Ripka was in town Saturday evening.

J. F. McCoy was in Bellefonte serving as juror last week.

Alexander McCoy was to Bellefonte to a horse sale, and brought home a fine horse.

The Potters Mills band was out for the first on Monday evening, and played very well.

The farmers are busy getting the ground ready for planting.

Calfskin Substituted for Ears.

Recently some wanton person cut the ears off a fine pair of sorrel horses owned by Contractor Linet, and used on the improvements of Kittanning Point. Last week the team appeared at work ornamented with artificial ears and made out of calfskin and sewed to the bridles in such manner as to require close scrutiny to discover that the ears are not natural.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

BOTANY BAY HISTORY

THE TRUE STORY OF THE NOTORIOUS SOUTH SEA SITE.

No Convict Was Ever Landed There, No Settlement Ever Made There, and It Has Never Had Anything to Do With England's Penal System.

The first convict fleet sailed away from England in May, 1787, called at Rio Janeiro and arrived at Botany Bay early in January, 1788. In the fleet were a 20 gun frigate, an armed tender, three storeships and six transports, far the largest fleet that ever sailed to the South sea, though the largest vessel measured only 450 tons and the smallest only 270 tons.

On the six small transports for this long, tropical voyage were packed convicts numbering 564 men and 192 women. There were also carried 168 marines and 10 officers, a few surgeons and mechanics, the wives of 40 of the marines and 13 children, the offspring of convicts. Approximately 1,000 persons therefore went to found the colony in the newest world less than 110 years old. Captain Philip of the British navy was placed in command of the expedition and given a commission as governor and captain general of New South Wales.

It is easy for the visitor of today to understand the blank dismay that Philip must have felt when the fleet sailed into Botany Bay and he saw for the first time the place which had been recommended to him as the spot for settlement. It had been selected by the advice of Captain Cook, whose botanists had been so delighted with the profusion of new plants they found there that they had given it the expressive name. Philip found on first examination that a more unsuitable site for a new settlement hardly could have been chosen. The bay was shallow, there was no good anchorage, there was no good water, and the adjacent land was not fertile, except for botanical specimens.

Leaving the fleet anchored in the bay, Philip started up the coast in his tender to hunt for a better home. Nine miles to the northward he found himself facing those great gates now known as Sydney head, which Cook had seen from a distance, and, satisfied with Botany Bay, had marked on his chart as a possible harbor for small boats. Philip rounded the south head and was amazed to see opening before him the bays of Port Jackson—Snyder harbor now—famed the world over as the finest harbor in the seven seas and disputed for that distinction by few. Three days of exploration left no possible doubt that this was the place to be selected, and Philip returned at once to Botany.

The fleet was standing out of the bay, when two French frigates appeared in the offing. They bore an exploring party under Comte de la Perouse, without hostile intentions, which was an immense relief to the colonists. Botany Bay was left to the Frenchmen. They refreshed and refitted there, staying until March, and burying on shore one of their company, the naturalist of the expedition, who died of wounds received in an encounter with the natives of an island they had touched. A few months later the French expedition was shipwrecked, and every one of the crew was murdered by the natives of Vanikoro, one of the Santa Cruz islands. In 1825 a monument was erected by the French government to the memory of the commander of the expedition at Botany Bay.

This is all of the story of Botany Bay, a name long infamous because of its association with convict transportation. No convict ever was landed there, no settlement ever was made there, and it never had anything more to do with the "system" than I have related. It is a circular bay, with an entrance so wide as to leave it almost an open roadstead. The shores are flat, low, sandy and uninteresting.

When I went there not long ago, the tide was out and the beach was foul with all sorts of drifts. One peninsula, which juts between the bay and the ocean, has been reserved for noxious trades, and they will elbow the obelisk erected to the memory of Captain Cook, so that in the future the bay will be no more savory than its name has been, unjustly, in the past. The French monument is at the other side of the entrance to the bay.

It was the 26th of January, 1788, when the fleet of Governor Arthur Philip entered what is now Sydney harbor. The settlement of the continent of Australia was begun.—Chicago Record.

He Should Have Brought Them.

A doctor tells a good story in connection with a lad who, until recently, was in his employ. It was part of his duties to answer the surgery bell and to usher the prospective patients into the consulting room. One morning there presented himself at the surgery entrance a mechanic with whom Buttons was on speaking terms.

"Hello, Jackson!" he remarked. "What's the matter with ye?"

"Oh, I just want to see the doctor," replied the visitor.

"Have yer brought yer symptoms with yer?" inquired Buttons. "That's the fust thing he'll ask yer about. If ye ain't brought 'em, ye'd better pop back, an get 'em. He won't be down for a quarter of an hour, an he's awful pertikler about 'em!"

"And would you believe it?" adds the doctor, "that fellow was actually about to act on the boy's advice when I entered the surgery!"—Pearson's Weekly.

The citizens of Berlin have a summary method of stopping the dangerous practice of carrying sticks and umbrellas horizontally. As soon as a man tucks his umbrella under his arm he will promptly feel a quick blow on it from behind. There is no use in his getting angry with the person who strikes the blow, because public opinion sanctions his conduct.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Killed by the cars, near Lewistown, Henry Bossinger, in his 55 year.

In Milroy, John Hunter, aged 72 y.

Near McVeytown, Samuel Smith, aged 73 years.

At Burnham, Wm. Stimely, aged 58.

In Lewistown, Thomas Wallace, age 25 years.

In Belleville, Elizabeth Wilson, age 60 years.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

MRS. LUCY HENNEY,

Headquarters for

ARTISTIC MILLINERY,

Centre Hall.

Our popular millinery store places before you the latest in all shapes and styles. The Panama Sailor, trimmed with scarf, is something new and pretty. We have also the latest in Walking Hats, Short Back Sailors, Turbans, Fancy Braids, Milans, etc., and a fine assortment of Chiffon, something new in Millinery Plaiting, in black and cream.

Our stock of flowers exceeds any ever before displayed.

New goods, all of the latest designs, will arrive this week. Come and see them.

Trousers.

Never since man wore trousers has there been such a beautifully assorted line of Pantaloons of all descriptions shown in Centre county as we are now showing. Any style, any color, any price, any pattern that you can think of. Prices will astonish you. You cannot help but save at least 25 per cent.

Try it.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 28	51	34	cloudy.
" 29	55	37	cloudy.
" 30	68	43	clear.
May 1	72	46	clear.
" 2	81	52	part cloudy.
" 3	66	48	cloudy.
" 4	66	50	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 2nd, night, .41 inch.

Total rainfall in April, 2.35 inches; snow 2½ inches. Total precipitation, 2.38 inches.

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

What Kind of a Suit Can You BUY for ?

$7.50

We'll tell you; the kind we sell at $7.50 are strictly "ALL WOOL" every detail well tailored. The "VITALS" (the insides) so constructed that absolute satisfaction and long service is assured the wearer. Our Styles are exclusively confined to us, the patterns are Bright, Pleasing and Distinctive from the ordinary Clothing seen in other stores.

We make it our business to see that your Clothing fits properly, because it enhances the value of the garments.

Muslin Flags, Bunting Flags, Flag Handkerchiefs, Cuban Flags, Flag Neckwear, Flag Bows for lapel of coat.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers.

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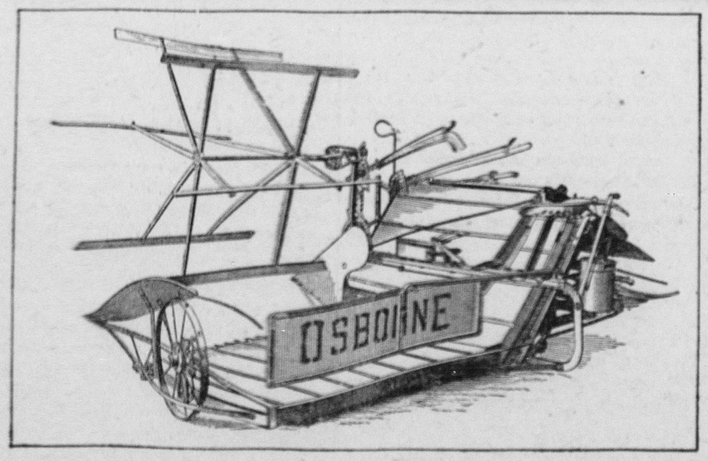

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Feeding Litters Separately---Pip and Feather Eating---Unplowed Headland---Mutton for Farmers' Tables---Etc., Etc.

FEEDING LITTERS SEPARATELY.

Pigs do not do well in large droves because they are selfish and greedy, and those that are weaklings will be crowded from the feeding place and become poorer than ever. It is never best to feed two litters together, for there wil be inherent differences between pigs born at near the same time, but of different dams. Thus the pigs from an old, vigorous sow wil always outgrow those of a sow dropping her first litter. If two such litters are fed together the latter will be sure to suffer.

PIP AND FEATHER EATING.

In pip the tongue of the fowl is hardened. Moisten it several times with sweet oil and give a dose of epsom salts; let the hardened skin wear away of its own accord. Feather eating usually occurs when fowls are closely confined, with little chance for exercise, and no change in food. It is very uncommon among fowls that are kept scratching and fed with a variety of food. When the vice appears, stamp out the first offenders. If the stock is valuable mix powdered aloes with lard and apply freely to the spots attacked.—New England Homestead.

UNPLOWED HEADLANDS.

It is the practice of many farmers in plowing grass land, especially for hoed crops, to leave an unplowed space, usually called a headland, on which the horse can turn when used in cultivating. But with a careful horse, this care is not necessary in growing corn or potatoes, though the nurseryman's more valuable stock may justify it. In growing corn, some farmers plant two or three rows of potatoes next the fence. But these scattering rows of potatoes are difficult to harvest, as the wagon has to be drawn all around a field to gather a few potatoes. We used, in the later years of our farming, to plant corn out to the end of the row. If, while small, a hill of corn was stepped on, there is still time to plant a hill of beans. Yet we always noticed that they were better than those ripened earlier and had better ears than the middle of the field. Most corn is planted to closely to yield the largest amount of grain.—Boston Cultivator.

MUTTON FOR FARMERS' TABLES.

There is no meat quite so convenient for farm use as mutton, as the carcass of an average sheep can be easily kept in most families until it can be eaten. It is very easy to kill and dress a sheep. Not even poultry can be prepared for the table with so little trouble What is better, the mutton killed on the farm is of superior quality. It lacks the "wooly taste" which so often comes to mutton from sheep that have been long driven to market, or that have had to endure long journeys by railroad, often without food or drink for 24 to 36 hours. It is one of the advantages of better prices for wool that more farmers will be able to keep sheep. If mutton could more generally supersede fat, greasy pork on farmers' tables, they and their families would be much more healthful than they are under present conditions.

VALUE OF MIXED GRAIN.

For soiling purposes a mixture of wheat, barley and oats gives profitable results. Cut it just before the blossoms appear. If a succession is sown the product may be had for use during the latter part of summer and early fall at a time when pasturage is pt to be short.

The same mixture can be sown to advantage for the grain, which is particularly useful for fattening animals. The proportion of the mixture sown should depend somewhat on what grain grows best on the land you have, but usually of the three bushels required for an acre, two parts each of wheat and barley and one of oats would be about the proper proportion in making the mixture. Sow early in the spring, taking care that the soil is well pulverized and that the seed is covered well. Harvest when the grain is well ripened, thresh and grind the grain together. Young stock particularly fare well on this ration, which is a well balanced one.—Atlanta Journal.

GROWING ONIONS ON MUCK LAND.

The land should be plowed in the fall of the year, as soon as possible after the crop has been harvested. Before plowing the land it should be thoroughly cleaned from weeds and other rubbish, which should be hauled off. Plow it about four inches deep and then drag it once before winter sets in. Give it a coating of wood ashes, unleached, about one carload for ten acres. In many places ashes can be had very cheap. Ashes are one of the best fertilizers for muck land, keeping the soil loose and also cleaner from weeds. Work your land as early as practicable in the spring. As soon as the soil is thawed several inches deep run a harrow over it several times, as the one great advantage of successful onion cultivating is getting them planted early. Some growers plant them before all of the frost is out of the ground, and get a good crop. Before sowing your seed see that the soil is very fine and well packed down, so as to keep the moisture. Use some good brand of fertilizer liberally, say from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre, one that has a good per cent. of potash preferred. Put it in with a wheat drill, passing over the ground twice, putting in 600 pounds at each time, which distributes it more evenly. The fertilizer should be sown as early as possible. Get good seed. Don't look at the price, as poor seed is too high at any price. Be sure and test the seed before sowing. Four pounds per acre of good seed is sufficient and will give a good stand. Plant your seed about a half inch deep and about twelve grains to the foot. Put the rows twelve inches apart. Cultivate them as soon as you can see them peeping out of the soil. Then it does not matter if one is covered, as it will push out again. Mixing radish seed with the onion is practiced by some growers, the radish seed sprouting first.—Ira Graber, in the Epitomist.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

Dehorning cattle has been extensively practiced in many parts of the country. In the dairy sections, the need and advantages of dehorning are not as well understood as on the ranges where cattle run together in large herds.

The subject is attracting attention just at present and the bulletin on dehorning now being distributed by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station will be read with unusual interest.

The following conclusions regarding dehorning are taken from the bulletin: Dehorning is to be recommended because dehorned cattle are more easily cared for than those with horns, and because dehorned cattle enjoy life better. "A great deal of suffering is prevented by the removal of horns." To dehorn mature animals, clippers should be used that will remove the horn perfectly at a single stroke and in a moment of time.

When it is skillfully performed animals do not give evidence of great suffering as an effect of dehorning. The tissues injured in dehorning are not very well supplied with nerves, and they are quickly cut through. Good evidence that dehorning is not very painful is the fact that cattle will resume feeding immediately after being operated on, and the yield of milk in cows is not perceptibly affected.

Compared with castration of colts and calves, dehorning may be considered painless. Those who are familiar with the operation of dehorning and the results of it are its most enthusiastic advocates. In the past, efforts have frequently been made to prevent the practice of dehorning on the ground that it caused needless pain. It would seem to us that efforts can now better be expended by endeavoring to have the last relic of a horn removed from our domestic cattle, who ceased to need them when they came under the protection of man.

Horns may sometimes be ornamental, but it is evident that they are usually useless, expensive and dangerous luxuries.

ROUP AND KINDRED AILMENTS.

In roup there is an offensive smell, which makes the disease certain. Without that bad odor it is not roup, but rather some ailment, which, if neglected, will lead on to the dreadful disease.

A fowl may sneeze, and have a thin watery discharge from the nostrils, and even be feverish, and yet not have roup.

Or, the discharge may be thick and of a yellow, white or greenish color, much like it would be in case of catarrh, and yet not be roup.

Or, the head and eyes may swell, and the bird may be feverish, and still no roup.

Or, the eyes may become ulcerated, the fowl rapidly falling away, and still no roup.

Or, the face may become puffed up, and assume a scarlet color, and the bird fall into a dropsy condition, and yet roup may not be reached.

Or, there may be a rattling in the throat when breathing, accompanied by cough and expectoration, inflamed eyes, and still the fowl may be free from roup.

What, then, is roup?

The bird, to have genuine roup, must have all of these symptoms: A discharge from the nose and eyes, which becomes thick and very offensive; the nostrils clogged up by this discharge; the eyelids swollen and stuck together, and in severe cases the whole face swollen.

So it will be seen that roup, practically, is a combination of all the symptoms that we have enumerated. Take those symptoms separately, and they can be cured—but take them collectively and there is no remedy that will completely restore the bird to good health again. If the symptoms cannot be successfully handled, no time should be lost, but the patient should at once be killed and buried deep. A neglect to do that may endanger the entire flock.—Wisconsin Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fresh air and exercise increase the egg yield.

Darkened nests are a sure cure for eating hens.

April hatched chicks are the most profitable to raise. They lay eggs in the fall and winter.

Cut clover hay is a valuable egg food and will go a long way toward keeping the biddies in healthy laying condition

Yellow legs and skin are preferred in American poultry markets, and command the best prices when properly prepared.

Skim milk is next in value to fresh meat as an egg producer. It may be fed alone or mixed with ground grain in the morning mash.

Male lambs intended for the market should be castrated when not over taree weeks old, in order to realize the highest price for the carcase. They fatten more readily, are more quiet in disposition, and make a much more rapid growth.

Know what your cows are doing by weighing the milk of each animal frequently. An ordinary dial scale set back so that the pail added the indicator will stand at zero will give you the weight of the milk only at each operation. The milk of any animal falling much below that of others in weight should be tested for quality and if badly lacking the cow should be sold at once.

Do not mate animals when either one is deficient in some essential feature with the idea that the strong points of the male will overcome the deficiencies of the female, or vce versa. Bear in mind that both animals should be as nearly perfect as possible to secure a progeny of value. This rule is as applicable to poultry as to other live stock.

Poultrymen using incubators find "the proper degree of moisture" the stumbling block to success. To avoid this trouble incubators should be placed in cellars which are always moist, and the machines will not then require the use of water pans until the eggs are in the last stages of incubation, if at all.

Dairymen, whether large or small, should not attempt the home process of skimming milk by hand. It is impossible for the hand to do the thorough work of the separator, and more than one dairyman has been feeding many per cent of butter fat to pigs which the separator would have saved to the butter.

An Illinois breeder recommends the use of salt-water or weak brine applied to the backs of cattle to kill the festive warble. Says he has used this remedy for years without causing irritation or any bad effects whatever.

Sub-watering has been found profitable for both flowers and vegetables in the green-house. The first cost for arrangements is considerable but the greater profit soon makes up the difference.

QUEER RELIGIOUS SECT.

Their Name Is "Evening Light," and They Keep to Themselves.

There is a sect known as the "Evening Light," scattered throughout Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The families are not isolated, but form communities. No one is really leader, but in each community there always is a man who is looked up to. Although nearly all are well-to-do, no attempt at display is ever made. The homes are in one-story houses, built about the house where the sect meets on Sundays. Where they have no meeting house they meet in the homes of the families each in turn. They have no ministers. Each member of the sect says and does what he considers best for the community. When they meet at one of the homes the host always has ready a good meal.

This sect wears peculiar clothing. The women make all the men's clothes. When the baby boy's dresses are taken from him he is clothed in the garb he is to wear for life. They wear trousers reaching to their ankles and boots to their knees. A waistcoat and a hat complete the outfit, except in cold weather, when an overcoat is added. Only heavy brown or black material is used in making the clothes of the men.

The young women dress in either black or bright blue and use no trimmings. Their aprons are always brown. Cashmere is the cloth used for dresses. The bonnet is after the sunbonnet style and has a skirt in the rear. Brown and black satin is used to make them. To keep out the cold of winter the women wear black cashmere shawls.

There are no barbers in the community. The hair is allowed to grow. These people never take part in politics, never go to court and don't have photographs taken. They never insure their property, and if one should lose his the others starts him anew. The parents match the children as soon as they are born and they are brought up in each others company, and are made to understand that they are to marry and always live together after they leave their homes. Children stay with their parents until they marry. The marriage ceremony consists of the bridegroom putting a ring on the bride's finger and then both drinking holy water. A big dinner is served and in the course of it the young couple leave it and go to their home, which they find already. Where this sect originated is not known. The men are very fond of horses.—New York Press.

Small-Bore Rifle.

In the course of a letter to the "Temps," M. Buffet, a French artist who has just returned from Abyssinia, where he has painted portraits of the Emperor and Ras Makonnen, which are to be exhibited at the forthcoming Salon, says: "It was in a great degree to the small-bore guns with which the Italian troops were armed that the Abyssinians owed their victories. Ras Makonnen and several of the suite of Menelik told me that when a bullet had gone right through them their men had lost none of their dash. If the bullet did not kill at once—and nine out of ten times that was not the case—they did not even know they were wounded, and fought as furiously as their comrades. Their wounds healed in a very short time unless a vital organ had been touched. The result is that the Abyssinians despise such modern arms." In view of possible debates as to the Dum-dum bullet this testimony is not without its importance.—London Post.

The Swedish mountain Gellvara is estimated to contain about 300,000,000 tons of iron.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Girls' Jacket---Pretty Neckwear---Are You Just Married?---Gorgeous Hatpins---Do Not Like to Be Servants---Etc., Etc.

PRETTY NECKWEAR.

A plain, black gown that is worn with the prim linen collars and cuffs for morning can be made to look like festive attire for evening by adding a becoming chiffon stock, finished with a jabet of lace. The long lace scarfs of white or black are very popular. They are put about the neck twice and tied almost at the side. A natural flower pinned in the lace is an added charm.

BOY'S BLOUSE.

The blouse is a thoroughly comfortable and satisfactory garment for a growing boy to wear on warm days in the gymnasium or on the playground, flannels or wash goods being equally fitted for its development.

The fitting is very simple, being accomplished by shoulder and under arm seams only and the closing is effected by buttons and button holes, made through a boxplait on the left side. The sleeves are loose, one seam gathered at the arm's eye and wrist which is finished with a straight cuff. The neck is finished with a simple sailor collar, which with the box plait and stitched on pocket may or may not be made of a contrasting color. The lower edge of the waist is finished with a casing through which an elastic ribbon may run.

ARE YOU JUST MARRIED?

Try to be satisfied to commence on a small scale.

Try to avoid the too common mistake of making an effort to begin "where the parents ended."

Try not to look at richer homes and covet their costly furniture.

Try going a step further, and visit the homes of the poor when secret dissatisfaction is liable to spring up.

Try buying all that is necessary to work with skillfully, while adorning the house at first with simply what will render it comfortable.

Try being perfectly independent from the first, and shun debt in all its forms.

GEORGEOUS HATPINS.

Hatpins are so gorgeous that they out do the gorgeous hats. The newest are set with very large jadestones, which, by the way, are having a great run, being considered as having the properties of a talisman. It's all very well for young women away over in China to think that an evil fate will overtake them if they leave off their jadestones once, but it seems odd that American women should feel the same way about China's sacred stone. This doesn't appear quite fair to that left hind foot of our Southern graveyard rabbit. But to get back to hatpins. The size of the beautiful bits of glass that do duty as opals, amethysts, rubies, emeralds, and so on, declares that they are impostures. So it is just as easy for the maid to skewer her hat on with four or five of these brilliant baubles as it is for the mistress. The prettiest of these pins and the most dainty looking is one set with a large American pearl, incrusted with brilliants.

DON'T LIKE TO BE SERVANTS.

In Manchester, England, recently Mrs. Esdaile read for the Manchester Ladies' Literary Club a most interesting paper on "The Domestic Problem." She said that it was as difficult to get girls of the wage earning class to recognize that domestic work is best for them as it is to get the workingman to return to the soil. Eventually she expects the national character of well appointed homes for separate families will be altered because of the scarcity of good servants.

She thinks a servants' bureau would be better than the usual registry offices, and would have it in charge of an officer appointed by some guild. Lack of personal freedom seems to be the great grievance of the servant.

NEW FAD IN BELTS.

There is something distinctly new in the belt line for the college girl, or rather the girl who has a fondness for college students. It is a belt made of the flags of the leading universities and colleges in this part of the world. These flags are linked together by silver chains, gilded, and the effect is as gay as a happy college boy's heart. The blue emblem of Yale waves side by side with the crimson of Harvard and Columbia, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers and all the others are represented.

A very stunning belt for girls who have outgrown their salad days and for women who are interested in college boys only in a sisterly or motherly way is made of amber or tortoise shell, and has a huge cameo for a buckle. The shell or amber is cut in very small heart-shaped pieces and set close together, giving the belt the appearance of having scales. The cameo buckle is about the prettiest part of it, however, In some cases it is encircled by turquoises and in others is set in the loveliest of pink coral. Jewelers say that all the women who own the very large oblong or round cameo pins, so fondly cherished by their grandmothers and their mothers, are utilizing them for belt buckles. Some of these old pins are surrounded by magnificent pearls and others by the whitest of white diamonds.

MARY ANDERSON ON THE VOICE.

It is said that the American voice is the least musical known to civilization. Americans themselves notice it on returning home after a three months' sojourn in Europe, where a coarse, harsh voice is almost unknown among refined people. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, who spends half of every year in Sngland, once said: "It takes fully a month to become accustomed to the nasal, harsh American voice when I come home. There are two young women among my friends whose coming I should greet with raptures if only for their sweet, low, musical voices, full of modulation and varied intonations." And, as every one knows, Mrs. Moulton's social circle contains all that is most highly cultivated in Boston life.

Surely we are clever enough to change all that, if we try. Let mothers think of their own voices and cultivate them into low, soft tones in speaking, and see to it that the children's voices are not rendered raucous and nasal by screaming, and let teachers drop their pernicious habit of forcing little pupils to read and recite at the utmost capacity of their lungs, and in a generation the "American voice" will have become civilized.

Apropos of which topic an interesting little story is told by a young woman who, as a school girl, lavished boundless adoration upon beautiful Mary Anderson, and one day ventured to call upon the famous actress, with another girl adorer.

Miss Anderson was lovely to them and they had an "interview" that would have enraptured the soul of a journalist. She told them about her favorite books when a child, her dolls' theatricals, in which she played the entire cast, and the more ambitious plays shared by her schoolmates. "One day my dolls were doing 'Romeo and Juliet,'" she said, "when my mother brought a visitor into the room. I went on with my play in a whisper, and the visitor laughed and said: 'What tiny voices your actors have, little Mary.' I replied with much dignity: 'Well, their lungs aren't developed yet, and if they made their voices loud they'd spoil them.'" Possibly the very early perception of that truth explains her wonderful rich and musical voice, a voice of rare charm.

GIRLS' JACKET.

For spring and fall wear, there is no more comfortable and convenient garment than the one we illustrate, a jacket of the reefer style. It is so simple as to be easily made by the home dressmaker. The material is a novelty in blue cloth with raised knots of a darker shade on its rough surface. The loose graceful fronts laps well over upon the other, and buttons to the shoulder, the standing collar closing on the side, the deep sailor collar may be

sewed on with the collar or made separate. The back is seamed in the center and joined to the fronts by means of under arm pieces, the seams being left open for a little distance. The sleeves are two seamed and gathered at the shoulder, the pockets are inserted at each side and the conventional pocket lid over them.

The garment is trimmed with three rows of narrow braid on the pocket lids, sailor collar and at the wrists, the standing collar being covered with the same braid with narrow interceses between. This jaunty style is popularly developed in bright red and trimmed with braid.

GIRLS' COATS AND JACKETS.

A very smart style of coat is worn by the little girls this season—that is, the girl's under ten years of age. It is of rough gray cloth, and with it is worn a white leather belt and a broad sailor collar of white silk edged with a double ruffle of white ribbon. In front the collar forms revers which reach to the belt. This is sometimes made up in gray or tan corduroy, and is always a very smart little garment. The reefer and the covert coat are worn for every-day wear, but there are some short coats which have fancy collars that are very much in fashion. These collars are of silk and lace combined, or all of silk, or all of lace. They are square at the back, and in front form revers, and are fastened with gilt buttons. Blue, brown, and tan are the favorite colors, and they are always becoming, because the collar relieves any sombre appearance the cloth might give.

The sailor and the Alpine hat are to be the smart styles for every-day wear. For smart occasions the fancy straws trimmed with flower gardens of flowers are in fashion. The coloring on the hats is particularly charming: the black hats are the finest, softest straw, are almost flat in shape, and the crown is completely covered with the flowers. Wild flowers, poppies, and corn-flowers are all greatly in use; while for the Leghorns and white straws the roses and the daisies are preferred. All the hats are a good size, and there is not so much eccentricity displayed in the shapes as was the case last year. Indeed, it would seem as though a great effort were made to have the girls look as youthful and girlish in their dress as possible.—Harper's Bazar.

FASHION NOTES.

This season's hat are veritable gardens, violets, lilies of the valley, morning glories, accacia and roses being used in profusion.

Taffeta waists, covered with heavy cream and black net, either put on as applique or in accordion pleats, are much worn this season.

The most beautiful hats have for trimmings abundance of tulle, flowers and spangled net, the popular flowers being those of the old English garden kind.

The pointed shawl cape is the ultra-fashionable one of the season. For carriage wear the materials used most are black chantilly lace, with burnt orange liberty silk.

Silk waists this season are keeping the designers busy, and the result of their labor is seen on all sides. Among the pretty conceits are those with many tucks and finished with a short skirt, which shows a little below the belt.

A pretty effect in hats is of black fancy braid, with double brim and soft crown, overlaid with sequins. At the side are white plumes held with shirred rosettes of three tones of watermelon pink, and fastened with a jewelled buckle.

One neat design in lawn is a gray ground, with three diagonal white stripes, about a quarter of an inch wide, spaced so as to give a checkerboard effect. These unite to form diamond checks, and on the surface are sprinkled carelessly tiny designs of flower springs of conventional figures.

The visiting and reception gowns this season are gentle reminders of ages gone by, the demure quaker colors and lavenders so much worn in the old days being once more in vogue. A pretty gown is of lavender colored crepe de chine, with a trimming of point applique lace and net.

The demand for fancy silk skirts increases, and on all the counters they are displayed in varied styles and colors. One that is worthy of notice is of white taffeta, trimmed with many rows of insertion, and edged with small white chiffon ruffles, the bottom being filled in with flounces of narrow point applique lace.

Antics of Electricity.

The mention of electricity of a frisky behavior will suggest to most people some of its actions on the trolley, or about the street cars, or in connection with electric light wires, when it breaks loose—which are all of too dangerous a character to be amusing; noting not at all its pranks on their own desks, though no "live" wire be within a mile of them.

It does not always occur to our minds that electricity is playing a little trick when we take a sheet of writing paper from a pile and find it does not come alone, but drags along another sheet or more, "sticking closer than a brother."

Similar action of the immense sheets of book paper on a printing press in certain states of the atmosphere—when one is slid on to the form of type and has one or more others partially adhering to it for a moment, then taking flight away from the press to some dingy resting place—frequently keeps the pressmen in an uncomfortable state of fidgets.

Such action results from the attraction and repulsion of frictional electricity—the same kind that is produced by the chafing of the silk flaps against the rotating glass disk in the so-called "electrical machine."

An experiment with the same kind of electricity, which can easily be tried, is to apply gentle friction to a thin piece of cloth or paper; when, on bringing it near the wall of the apartment, it will be attracted thereby, and adhere to the surface—be it wood, plaster or paper—for a brief time.—Lippincott's.

The Deadly Lamp.

Of the 3,500 fires to which the London Fire Brigade was called last year, no fewer than 335 were caused by petroleum lamps. This is an increase of 8 per cent. since 1870.

Retribution, that inevitable thought often slow-coming grist of the Divine mills, seems now to be face to face with the people of the kingdom of Spain.

There is a burglar in Chicago who plays the piano while he burgles. Lucky is the Chicago family that can't afford a piano.

Cure Corns With Physic.

Might as well try that as to attempt the cure of Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other cutaneous affections with blood medicine. Tetterine is the only absolutely safe and certain remedy. With it cure is sure. It's an ointment. 50 cents at druggists or by mail for 50c. in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Those who know when to speak, know when to be silent.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Conscience—a word that once had a definition—obsolete.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The practice of using opportunities multiplies them.

Hope Returned

Stomach and Liver Troubles Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered from stomach and liver troubles and was confined to my house for a long time. I was entirely deaf in one ear. I endured great distress in my stomach and could not eat hearty food. I had given up hope of ever being well. Reading of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to give it a trial. Soon after I began taking it I could see it had a good effect. I continued its use until my deafness was cured and my stomach and liver troubles relieved." W. T. NORTON, Canisteo, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

The only way a man can get the best of a woman who wants him, is to marry her.

A pound of accomplishments weighs more in a woman than a ton of learning.

A husband is a thing which is always away just when its wife wants to consult it.

A woman almost always had a lot of hair before she was so sick and it all came out.

Eve was probably never very happy because she couldn't throw up Adam's relatives to him.

A girl's argument is a little like reason and a lot more like the characters you see on tea boxes.

Probably the most unhappy girl in the world is the one whose teeth ache every time she eats candy.

A girl always comes away from a house party with either a terrible quarrel or an idea for a new waist.

Any man will admit that he can't make bread, but no woman will admit that she can't understand politics.

When a woman tells her husband she has found a gray hair in her head, she generally looks indignant at him.

A girl seems to think a man will believe she has got on a new dress every time she changes the lace thing in the front of it.

A girl's heart can generally be sliced up so it will go around among any number, like a pie when there is company and your wife is afraid the children might cry.

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—Mrs. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Martyrdom of Stephen the Theme For an Able Sermon—Glimpses of Heaven Through the Eyes of the Great Preacher—The Eternal Sleep.

TEXT: "Behold I see the heavens opened," etc.—Acts vii., 56-60.

Stephen had been preaching a rousing sermon, and the people could not stand it. They resolved to do as men sometimes would like to do in this day, if they dared, with some plain preacher of righteousness—kill him. The only way to silence this man was to knock the breath out of him. So they rushed Stephen out of the gates of the city, and with curse and whoop and bellow they brought him to the cliff, as was the custom when they wanted to take away life by stoning. Having brought him to the edge of the cliff, they pushed him off. After he had fallen they came and looked down, and seeing that he was not yet dead they began to drop stones upon him, stone after stone. Amid this horrible rain of missiles Stephen clambers up on his knees and folds his hands, while the blood drips from his temples to his cheeks, from his cheeks to his garments, from his garments to the ground, and then, looking up, he makes two prayers—one for himself and one for his murderers. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;" that was for himself. "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge;" that was for his assailants. Then from pain and loss of blood he swooned away and fell asleep.

I want to show you to-day five pictures—Stephen gazing into heaven, Stephen looking at Christ, Stephen stoned, Stephen in his dying prayer and Stephen asleep.

First look at Stephen gazing into heaven. Before you take a leap you want to know where you are going to land. Before you climb a ladder you want to know to what point the ladder reaches. And it was right that Stephen, within a few moments of heaven, should be gazing into it. We would all do well to be found in the same posture. There is enough in heaven to keep us gazing. A man of large wealth may have statuary in the hall and paintings in the sitting room and works of art in all parts of the house, but he has the chief pictures in the art gallery, and there hour after hour you walk with catalogue and glass and ever increasing admiration. Well heaven is the gallery where God has gathered the chief treasures of his realm. The whole universe is his palace. In this lower room where we stop there are many adornments, tesselated floor of amethyst, and on the winding cloud stairs are stretched out canvases on which commingle azure and purple and saffron and gold. But heaven is the gallery in which the chief glories are gathered. There are the brightest robes. There are the richest crowns. There are the highest exhilarations. John says of it, "The kings of the earth shall bring their honor and glory into it." And I see the procession forming, and in the line come all empires, and the stars spring up into an arch for the hosts to march under. The hosts keep step to the sound of earthquake and the pitch of avalanche from the mountains, and the flag they bear is the flame of a consuming world, and all heaven turns out with harps and trumpets and myriad voiced acclamation of angelic dominion to welcome them in, and so the kings of the earth bring their honor and glory into it. Do you wonder that good people often stand, like Stephen, looking into heaven? We have many friends there.

There is not a man in this house today so isolated in life but there is some one in heaven with whom he once shook hands. As a man gets older the number of his celestial acquaintances very rapidly multiplies. We have not had one glimpse of them since the night we kissed them goodby, and they went away, but still we stand gazing at heaven. And when some of our friends go across the sea, we stand on the dock or on the steam tug and watch them, and after awhile the hulk of the vessel disappears, and then there is only a patch of sail on the sky, and soon that is gone, and they are all out of sight, and yet we stand looking in the same direction, so when our friends go way from us into the future world we keep looking down through the narrows, and gazing and gazing, as though we expected that they would come out and stand on some cloud and give us one glimpse of their blissful and transfigured faces.

Pass on now and see Stephen looking upon Christ. My text says he saw the Son of Man at the right hand of God. Just how Christ looked in this world, just how He looks in heaven, we cannot say. A writer in the time of Christ says, describing the Saviour's personal appearance, that He had blue eyes and light complexion, and a very graceful structure, but I suppose it was all guesswork. The painters of the different ages have tried to imagine the features of Christ and put them upon canvas, but we will have to wait until with our own eyes we see Him and with our own ears we can hear Him. And yet there is a way of seeing and hearing Him now. I have to tell you that unless you see and hear Christ on earth you will never see and hear Him in heaven. Look! There He is! Behold the Lamb of God! Can you not see Him? Then pray to God to take the scales off your eyes. Look that way—try to look that way. His voice comes down to you this day—comes down to the blindest, to the deafest soul, saying, "Look unto Me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved, for I am God, and there is none else." Proclamation of universal emancipation for all slaves! Proclamation of universal amnesty for all rebels! Belshazzar gathered the Babylonish nobles to his table; George I. entertained the lords of England at a banquet; Napoleon III. welcomed the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey to his feast; the Emperor of Germany was glad to have our minister, George Bancroft, sit down with him at his table, but tell me, ye who know most of the world's history, what other king ever asked the abandoned and the forlorn and the wretched and outcast to come and sit beside him?

Oh, wonderful invitation! You can take it to-day and stand at the head of the darkest alley in any city and say: "Come! Clothes for your rags, salve for your sores, a throne for your eternal reigning." A Christ that talks like that and acts like that and pardons like that—do you wonder that Stephen stood looking at Him? I hope to spend eternity doing the same thing. I must see Him.

I pass on now and look at Stephen stoned. The world has always wanted to get rid of good men. Their very life is an assault upon wickedness. Out with Stephen through the gates of the city. Down with him over the precipices. Let every man come up and drop a stone upon his head. But these men did not so much kill Stephen as they killed themselves. Every stone rebounded upon them. While these murderers were transfixed by the scorn of all good men, Stephen lives in the admiration of all Christendom. Stephen stoned, but Stephen alive. So all good men must be pelted. All who will live godly in Jesus Christ must suffer persecution. It is no eulogy of a man to say that everybody likes him. Show me anyone who is doing all his duty to state or church, and I will show you men who utterly abhor him.

If all men speak well of you, it is because you are either a laggard or a dolt. If a steamer makes rapid progress through the waves, the water will boil and foam all around it. Brave soldiers of Jesus Christ will hear the carbines click. When I see a man with voice and money and influence all on the right side, and some caricature him, and some sneer at him, and some denounce him, and men who pretend to be actuated by right motives conspire to cripple him, to cast him out, to destroy him, I say, "Stephen stoned."

Pass on now and see Stephen in his dying prayer. His first thought was not how the stones hurt his head nor what would become of his body. His first thought was about his spirit. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." The murderer standing on the trap door, the black cap being drawn over his head before the execution, may grimace about the future, but you and I have no shame in confessing some anxiety about where we are going to come out. You are not all body. There is within you a soul. I see it gleam from your eyes, and I see it irradiating your countenance. Sometimes I am abashed before an audience, not because I come under their physical eyesight, but because I realize the truth that I stand before so many immortal spirits. The probability is that your body will at last find a sepulcher in some of the cemeteries that surround your town or city. There is no doubt that your obsequies will be decent and respectful, and you will be able to pillow your head under the maple or the Norway spruce or the cypress or the blooming fir. But this spirit about which Stephen prayed—what direction will that take? What guide will escort it? What gate will open to receive it? What cloud will be cleft for its pathway? After it has got beyond the light of our sun will there be torches lighted for it the rest of the way? Will the soul have to travel through long deserts before it reaches the good land? If we should lose our pathway, will there be a castle at whose gate we may ask the way to the city? Oh, this mysterious spirit within us! It has two wings, but it is in a cage now. It is locked fast to keep it, but let the door of this cage open the least and that soul is off. Eagle's wing could not catch it. The lightnings are not swift enough to take up with it. When the soul leaves the body, it takes fifty worlds at a bound. And have I no anxiety about it? Have you no anxiety about it?

I do not care what you do with my body when my soul is gone, or whether you believe in cremation or inhumation. I shall sleep just as well in a wrapping of sackcloth as in satin lined with eagle's down. But my soul—before this day passes I will find out where it will land. Thank God for the intimation of my text, that when we die Jesus takes us. That answers all questions for me. What though there were massive bars between here and the city of light, Jesus could remove them. What though there were great Saharas of darkness, Jesus could illume them. What though I get weary on the way, Christ could lift me on His omnipotent shoulder. What though there were chasms to cross, His hand could transport me. Then let Stephen's prayer be my dying litany, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

We may be too feeble to employ either of these familiar forms, but this prayer of Stephen is so short, is so concise, is so earnest, is so comprehensive, we surely will be able to say that—"Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Oh, if that prayer is answered, how sweet it will be to die! This world is clever enough to us. Perhaps it has treated us a great deal better than we deserve to be treated, but if on the dying pillow there should break the light of that better world we shall have no more regret about leaving a small, dark, damp house for one large, beautiful and capacious. That dying minister in Philadelphia, some years ago, beautifully depicted it when in the last moment he threw up his hands and cried out, "I move into the light."

Pass on now, and I will show you one more picture, and that is Stephen asleep. With a pathos and simplicity peculiar to the Scriptures the text says of Stephen, "He fell asleep." "Oh," you say, "what a place that was to sleep! A hard rock under him, stones falling down upon him, the blood streaming, the mob howling. What a place it was to sleep!" And yet my text takes that symbol of slumber to describe his departure, so sweet was it, so contented was it, so peaceful was it. Stephen had lived a very laborious life. His chief work had been to care for the poor. How many loaves of bread he distributed, how many bare feet he had sandaled, how many cots of sickness and distress he blessed with ministries of kindness and love, I do not know, but from the way he lived, and the way he preached, and the way he died I know he was a laborious Christian. But that is all over now. He has pressed the cup to the last fainting lip. He has taken the last insult from his enemies. The last stone to whose crushing weight he is susceptible has been hurled. Stephen is dead. The disciples come. They take him up. They wash away the blood from the wounds. They straighten out the bruised limbs. They brush back the tangled hair from the brow, and then they pass around to look upon the calm countenance of him who had lived for the poor and died for the truth.

Stephen asleep! I saw such a one. He fought all his days against poverty and against abuse. They traduced his name. They rattled at the doorknob while he was dying with duns for debts he could not pay, yet the peace of God brooded over his pillow, and while the world faded heaven dawned, and the deepening twilight of earth's night was only the opening twilight of heaven's morn. Not a sigh, not a tear; not a struggle. Hush! Stephen asleep!

I have not the faculty to tell the weather. I can never tell by the setting sun whether there will be a drought or not. I cannot tell by the blowing of the wind whether it will be fair weather or foul on the morrow. But I can prophesy, and I will prophesy, what weather it will be when you, the Christian, come to die. You may have it very rough now. It may be this week one annoyance, the next another annoyance. It may be this year one bereavement, the next another bereavement. Before this year has passed you may have to beg for bread or ask for a scuttle of coal or a pair of shoes, but at the last Christ will come in and darkness will go out, and though there may be no hand to close your eyes, and no breast on which to rest your dying head, and no candle to lift the night, the odors of God's hanging garden will regale your soul, and at your bedside will halt the chariots of the King. No more rents to pay, no more agony because flour has gone up, no more struggle with "the world, the flesh and the devil," but peace—long, deep, everlasting peace. Stephen asleep!

You have seen enough for one morning. No one can successfully examine more than five pictures in a day. Therefore we stop, having seen this cluster of divine Raphaels—Stephen gazing into heaven, Stephen looking at Christ, Stephen stoned, Stephen in his dying prayer, Stephen asleep!

GREAT COAL PRODUCTION.

All Records Were Broken. But the Price Per Ton Decreased.

The total output of coal in the United States in 1897 amounted approximately to 198,250,000 short tons, with an aggregate value of $193,100,000, a fraction less than $1 per ton.

Compared with 1896, this shows an increase in tonnage of 6,270,000 tons, or about 3.3 per cent. The increase in the value of the product was only $1,700,000, little less than nine-tenths of one per cent. The amount of coal produced in 1897 was the largest on record. The average value per ton was the lowest ever known, continuing the declining tendency which has been shown without any reaction for the last six years.

NOVEL ARMOR FOR THE NEWARK.

Inner Coating of Cement to Be Used With Cellulose Packing.

The big protected United States cruiser Newark, which has been at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard for some months undergoing extensive repairs, has been selected as the subject for a naval experiment. The efficacy of cellulose on warships it is believed can be increased by the use of a heavy coating of cement all the way around the hull of the vessel.

This will really form an additional belt of protection, which it is believed will prove effective against rapid-fire guns. The Newark is now being prepared for her novel armor.

A Woman's Burden.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers. They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality and clouding their happiness.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

I became blind.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders. For months at a time I would be confined to my bed. At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed, and they said another was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness. The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds. Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

These pills are a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

BILL NYE, LAMENTED.

He Was Too Clever for the Lamented Herrmann.

The New York World contains a number of anecdotes by actresses, of which the following by Theresa Vaughn is a gem, giving an instance where nimbleness of the brain was too clever for dexterity of the hand: Well, this story was told me by Mrs. Herrmann, wife of the late wonderful magician.

A few years ago the late Bill Nye and also the late Herrmann, the magician, met for the first time in a small Ohio town. Each knew the other very well by reputation and personal characteristics, but they had never been introduced. By chance they stopped at the same hotel on the occasion referred to, and were given seats at the same table in the dining-room.

They bowed politely and began talking about the weather, each believing that the other did not recognize his vis-a-vis.

Just as Nye raised his knife and fork to cut a dish of lettuce salad Herrmann uttered a cry of protest and surprise. Nye stopped in astonishment.

"Excuse me, sir," remarked the wizard, "but I thought I saw something queer there in your lettuce."

The humorist carefully looked over the salad, leaf by leaf, but found nothing, and again raised his knife to cut it. Again he was stopped by a sharp cry from Herrmann, who added apologetically:

"I beg a thousand pardons, but I surely could not have been mistaken that time. There is something there. Excuse me." And he pointed to a large lettuce leaf, raised it and disclosed underneath a magnificent cluster ring worth several hundred dollars.

Nye slowly picked up the ring, and without the slightest manifestation of surprise drawled out:

"This sort of thing has gone far enough. I'm shedding diamonds wherever I go. Day before yesterday I lost a solitaire in a sugar bowl in Pittsburg, and in Cleveland this morning the maid in sweeping out my room found three or four more. It is positively giving me brain fag to keep track of these things, and I am going to give it up as a bad job."

Beckoning to a waitress he slipped Herrmann's ring into her hand and said:

"Here's a trifle for you. Keep it to remember me by; it's yours."

It took Herrmann about half a day to recover it, and it cost him several bottles afterwards.

Two Tanners.

Speaking of the president of France, the Paris correspondent of London Truth says: "What country but France could produce a journeyman tanner capable of playing an all but regal part as well?" Grant was a tanner, and not a first-class one either. But he was one of the world's greatest soldiers. While he was not the best President the country has had, he was as good as the average. Compared with Grant Faure is as a toy pistol to a Krupp gun, and Faure is a good fellow at that.—Chicago News.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

The loftiest souls are those who are conscious of the universal symphony, and who give their full and willing co-laboration to this vast and complicated concert which we call civilization.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Shun the inquisitive, for you will be sure to find him leaky. Open ears do not keep conscientiously what has been intrusted to them, and a word once spoken flies, never to be recalled.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

It is as easy to impose upon a child once as it is difficult to do it a second time.

He Paid for His Compliment.

A Stafford Springs man will probably use discretion hereafter in distributing compliments. He had been collecting rents among the Italian tenements, and at one house he commented to the housewife on her baby. In a joking way he told the woman he would give her a rooster for the baby. She did not seem then to be impressed with the offer, but a few days' deliberation and probable consultation with her husband had another effect, for on the following Sunday she appeared at the man's house and offered the baby, at the same time demanding the rooster. It required a great amount of argument and explanation to convince the woman that there was no market for her child, even at such a reasonable price, and she could not be persuaded to take it home again until she had been promised a barrel of apples.—Rockville (Ct.) Journal.

The man who is subject to hay fever should try to avoid grass widows.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There is no music for the old, like an old tune.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Owls have their orgies while doves are asleep.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The ampiest way to get good is to give good.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Idleness invites all the miseries into one's life.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1895.

Walking is learned by falling.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Every sin makes its own hell.

We delight to do an early friend a good turn. The working parts of
ANY AERMOTOR
EXCHANGED
FOR A ROLLER
BEARING.
sephyr-running, ever-going, everlasting, power-doubling.
UP-TO-DATE '98
MOTOR, 8 FT. FOR $6; 12-ft. for $12; 16-ft. for $30.
They run like a bicycle, and are made like a watch, every movable part on rollers. Doubles geared mill power. The Aermotor ran when all other mills stood still, and made the steel windmill business.
THE NEW BEATS THE OLD AS THE OLD BEAT THE WOODEN WHEEL.
On receipt of amount, revised motor (but not wheel or vane) will be sent to replace old one then to be returned. Offer subject to cancellation at any time.
If your old wheel is not an Aermotor, write for terms of swap—new for old—to go on old tower.
You can put it on. Aermotor Co., Chicago.
NOW OR NEVER!

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Corn

responds readily to proper fertilization.

Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

Potash

Our books are free to farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 66 Nassau St., New York.

LEAKY ROOFS If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE

MERCHANT & CO., 507 Arch St. Phila.

TEACHERS WANTED.—1000 needed now to contract for next term. Office in 10 cities. UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA Pittsburg, Pa.

MONEY in Chickens. Send 25c. in stamps for Book. BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, New York.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

ENGINE

Columbia

Bevel-Gear CHAINLESS BICYCLES

are the strongest, most improved and best form of cycle construction. DON'T BE CONFUSED BY THE WORD "CHAINLESS." There are many untried chainless devices on the market.

COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEARS

are *The Original, The Standard.* Their superiority over chain wheels has been demonstrated on the road.

Columbia Chain Wheels,	$75
Hartford Bicycles,	50
Vedette Bicycles,	$40 and 35

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2c. stamp.

IVERS & POND PIANOS.

Strictly First Class.

Require less tuning and prove more durable than any other pianos manufactured. 227 purchased by the New England Conservatory of Music, the largest College of Music in the world, and over 500 Ivers & Pond Pianos used in two hundred of the leading colleges and institutions of learning in the United States. Catalogue and valuable information mailed free. Old pianos taken in exchange.

Easy Payments.

If no dealer sells our pianos near you we supply them on time payments to parties living in any city or village in the United States. A small cash payment and monthly payments extending over three years secure one of our pianos. We send pianos for trial in your home, even though you live three thousand miles away, and guarantee satisfaction or piano is returned to us at our expense for railway freights both ways. A personal letter containing special prices and full description of our easy payment plans, free upon application.

Ivers & Pond Piano Company,
114 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 5.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

Is bristling with new Spring and Summer goods—prettier and better than ever and at lower prices too.

To My Old Customers in Penns Valley, from Woodward to Boalsburg:

It is now 9 years since "The Racket" was started in Bellefonte, it has been a success as U kno since the first box was opened. Starting with 1200 square feet floor space, it has grown to cover 8200 square feet—twice as large as any store in Bellefonte, and

IT AIN'T DONE GROWING YET.

There is a reason for this and U can probably tell why this is thus.

When I came to Bellefonte some of my competitors said "We will give that little Dutchman from Penns Valley 3 months before he is closed out." It is now 112 months and I am still on deck.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Married!

Mr. Low Price and Miss Fine Quality have been married, and they have taken up their residence in our store. You are invited to the reception today. You are also invited to call at any time. They will always be "at home" to you at

Wolf & Crawford's.

A Mifflin County Fracas.

The Lewistown Sentinel says: John E. Jordan, of New Lancaster, is farming without fences. Last week he shut up three head of cattle and five hogs for trespass, and when the owner came for his stock he was asked to pay $8 for damages. Dean, the owner, made an attempt to turn the cattle out without paying, when Jordan struck him with a club. This caused a free fight, in which Jordan had his shoulder dislocated and Dean was beaten about the head with a club by the wife and kicked in the face by her little son, while both the combatants lay on the ground. The result might have proved more serious had not James Gilbert interfered, who took away the club, whereupon the wife took an ax which was also taken out of her hands. She then took up a stone and threw it, and it is believed by those present that the stone struck her husband on the shoulder.

Telephone Operations.

A gang of telephone linemen have been working in the town the last week erecting more poles and running new lines. The lines are in the alleys through the principal part of the town. Running into the exchange here are about thirty-five wires from the east and west. These will all be required to handle the business of the town and the adjoining towns connected with the exchange. The number of wires strung may not seem many, but when one has a glimpse of them it looks like a net work.

K. G. E. Parade Day, Scranton.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad: For the benefit of persons desiring to witness the K. G. E. parade at Scranton, Pa., on May 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its line (except Pittsburg and Erie and stations east of Trenton, Bordentown, and Mt. Holly), to Scranton and return at rate of single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold May 9 and 10, good to return until May 11.

Died Near Aaronsburg

Miss Polly Bower, aged about fifty years, died on Tuesday morning at the home of her brother, Frank Bower, with whom she had been making her home, about two miles east of Aaronsburg. She has been ailing for a long time with cancer of the stomach. She was a daughter of Jacob Bower, deceased, of Pine Creek, and was an aunt of Mrs. W. W. Boob, of Centre Hall. The funeral will take place on Friday morning.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal and Civil Cases Disposed of Last and This Week.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The case of Com. vs. Cyrus Shope, charged with committing an assault and battery upon John W. Mills, was first called. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and directed prosecutor, John W. Mills, to pay one-third of the costs and defendant two-thirds.

Com. vs. John W. Mills indicted for assault and battery, and aggravated assault. Defendant plead guilty to an assault and was sentenced to pay all costs.

Com. vs. Philip Beezer, prosecutor John G. Dubbs. The defendant was indicted for keeping and maintaining a nuisance in Bush's Addition. It appeared from the evidence in the case that Mr. Beezer built a slaughter house in Bush's Addition about four years ago. The plaintiff alleged that the stench arising from the house was of such a character that it detracted from the pleasure, enjoyment and comfort of his home as well as of his neighbors. It was also alleged that by reason of this odor it affected the healthfulness of that section which fact was testified to by quite a number of witnesses; on part of the defendant it was alleged that he kept his building in a cleanly condition and that he was careful not to allow anything to gather or remain on the premises that would have a tendency to become offensive. Several physicians were called who testified that the healthfulness of the nearby residents was in no way affected. The jury, on Friday morning, rendered a verdict of guilty of maintaining a nuisance.

The next case of interest was that of the eight boys from State College charged with stealing chickens, turkeys and other produce from farmers in that vicinity, and selling them to hucksters. Some evidence was heard which clearly established their guilt and they all were allowed to enter pleas of guilty. The prosecutors were John Corrigan, Sr., and his son Jas. The latter was implicated in the stealing and turned state's evidence. Wm. Johnstonbaugh plead guilty to stealing twenty-five pounds of butter from the State College creamery. He was sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory. The rest plead guilty to stealing chickens, etc. Frank Gross and James Corrigan were sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory. Willis Stevens, John Gillen, I. F. Sowers and John Corrigan were sentenced each to $1 fine, cost of prosecution and thirty days in jail.

SECOND WEEK.

Court called at 9 o'clock Monday morning with Hon. John G. Love on the bench.

After the presentation of petitions by the attorneys, the court called over the trial list for the week and disposition was made of the following cases. David Rothrock, administrator, vs. Henry Rothrock et al. This case is special and on account of the inability of securing a judge at this time, the case was continued.

Koller & Hawlk vs. E. C. Tuten; continued.

D. A. Bean vs. D. T. Cowher and G. W. Cowher; continued.

Mrs. A. R. Long vs. Cyrus Gordon; continued.

Frank P. Blair vs. George R. Boak; continued.

Use of W. H. Black vs. A. M. McClain & Co.; continued.

L. Olin Meek vs. John E. Murray, judgment confessed by defendant for amount claimed by plaintiff.

John I. Thompson et al, executors of Moses Thompson, deceased, vs. John Zimmerman; continued.

The Southern Car Line Co., vs. The Valentine Iron Co; continued.

Charles E. Patton vs. J. P. Stover, feigned issue, general issue; case settled.

Clara Rupp vs. D. A. Grove, feigned issue and general issue. Some time ago D. A. Grove issued an execution on a judgment which he had against John A. Rupp. Mrs. Clara Rupp, wife of John Rupp, made claim to the property levied upon by the sheriff, and the writ was accordingly returned under what is known as the "interpleader." The present action was brought to test the title to the personal property thus levied upon. The plaintiff was successful in proving that the title was in her name, which was evidenced by a verdict in her favor. The attorneys for the defendant at once made a motion for a new trial, with reasons to be filed in ten days. This motion was granted and will be argued at June argument court.

Wm. Thomas vs. Thomas A. and Martha Ashcroft; voluntary non-suit was entered.

A motion for a new trial was granted, with reasons to be filed within ten days, in the case of Com. vs. Philip Beezer.

Wm. M. Seigle vs. The Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Verdict in favor of plaintiff was rendered in the sum of $539.90.

John Q. Miles vs. Mrs. S. A. Butler. This was an action of Replevin; case continued at cost of the plaintiff.

G. G. Snyder and Jas. Snyder, trading as Snyder Bros. vs. Thomas Collins; case continued with a view to settlement.

J. B. Ard and P. F. Bottorf vs. The Pine Grove Water Company; ejectment. Voluntary non-suit entered.

Mary C. Weaver vs. Thomas B. Motz, administrator of etc., of Noah Weaver, deceased; verdict in favor of plaintiff in sum of $3152.72.

Kate M. Dale, use of A. Blanche Hoy, vs. Clement Dale and A. Blanche Hoy, executors of C. Dale, Jr., dec'd, Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2387.32.

Executors of etc., of Christian Dale, Sr., deceased, vs. Clement Dale and A. Blanche Hoy, executors of C. Dale, Jr. deceased. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $124.

Mrs. R. E. Lose and N. W. Ream, administrators of Wm. Lose, deceased, vs. Daniel Long and Daniel Homan. Voluntary non-suit entered.

John P. Condo, use of F. P. Ingram vs. John P. Sebring. Case settled.

Sarah Matilda Richards vs. Mattern Bros. Verdict for plaintiff for $618.65.

Jno. A. Logue and W. A. Hartsock, adm'rs of etc, of Josephine Williams, dec'd, vs. J. C. Henderson. Josephine Williams, now dec'd, entered a judgment against Wm. Kline J. C. Henderson and Geo. Kline, in 1895 or 96. This note disappeared from the file in the prothonotary's office, and when an attempt was made for its collection, one of the defendants, John C. Henderson, alleged that he never signed any note in favor of Mrs. Williams, and upon which were the names of Wm. and Geo. Kline. The case was tried at January court last, and a verdict, under the evidence, was found against J. C. Henderson and the two Klines. Attorneys for Mr. Henderson were granted a rule to show cause why the judgment entered on the verdict should not be opened as to himself. This was argued at March argument court and judgment was accordingly opened as to J. C. Henderson. This case practically was on the same line of evidence that was the case at January court, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant signed the note in question, and the defendant denying to have ever signed such a note. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the sum of $340.20.

J. Edward Mastin vs. J. H. Eskridge; assumpsit. Verdict in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $5187.42.

REV. ERDMAN'S CASE

Found Guilty at Bellefonte and Goes to Jail for Six Months.

The case of Rev. Erdman, late a pastor in this place, was tried in court last week, and attracted a great deal of attention. The Reverend has a wife and six children and with his family was well thought of here, until he fell in with Celia Noll, of Pleasant Gap, while holding a revival at Lauvertown, which brought his downfall.

He was arrested twice, the first time on the information of T. E. Crust, of Lauvertown. But this case was withdrawn on condition that he leave the county and cease his intimacy with the Noll girl. He left the county and went to Shamokin, but did not mend his ways. For this reason he was arrested on information furnished by John Stover, of Pleasant Gap. The trial ended on Friday. Erdman was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the county jail, $1 fine and costs of prosecution.

When Game Was Plenty.

Our old democratic friend, Michael Shafer, Esq., now of near this place, formerly of Zion, while in pleasant chat in our sanctum, Monday, related of the plentifulness of game, in Centre county, back in his boyhood days.

For their meat the settlers depended solely upon the wild game of the forests. Deer were so numerous that one could be shot any hour near home, and it was common for them to mingle and browse with the cattle in the pasture fields showing none of that shyness at the approach of man now so characteristic of that animal. One season within a short time, the Shafer family killed forty-five deer with the use of one gun, and the firing of only forth-eight shots, and this was done within two miles of home.

He speaks of 500 deer having been killed by the settlers in a single season without seemingly decreasing their number. Think of that, ye hunters of to-day!

Bears were plenty, also wild turkeys. To keep up the supply of venison was a small matter. The streams were alive with large trout, and in an hour's time one could catch all that were needed by a family.

How different now—a party of half a dozen will camp in the wilds for a week, far from home, and often return without a deer. Deer are nearly extinct from too much hunting and destruction of the forests. The streams have few trout and the majority are small, and it often takes a day to catch a "mess," and sometimes can't even do that.

Those in Luck.

For the first time in years our grain merchants paid one dollar for wheat the last week. For months the price has been almost there or hanging close, and it took the war with Spain to give the market the necessary rise. There are some farmers in the valley who have held off for this price, but they are few in number, and nearly all the wheat was sold at from eighty to ninety-five cents. A large amount of wheat was sold this week and the farmers who held off were in luck.

—Souvenir Spoons of the Battleships, Watches, American and Cuban Flags given away by

MONTGOMERY & Co.

FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

What the State Commander Suggests for Its Observance.

Commander Stauffer, of the Pennsylvania department of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued his annual Memorial Day general orders. He suggests as a part of the observance of the day the attendance of posts at church services on Sunday, May 29. He also suggests that pastors be asked to select texts illustrative to these subjects: "The gain of American citizenship by the success of the Union soldier," and "The unquestioned and everlasting right of the cause of those who battled for the Union." He suggests that the school children be again asked to participate in Memorial day's celebration, that everybody be interested in it, that organizations other than military be welcomed to participate, and that the sacredness of the day be observed. He says that Memorial day will not be a day of sackcloth and ashes, nor mourning, nor fasting, should not be devoted to frivolous pastime. It is a day for the flag, flowers and communion with the nation's dead.

Starting a Chestnut Orchard.

C. K. Sober is starting a chestnut orchard on his farm, near Shamokin. He is grafting some choice varieties on native young trees, the tract adjoining the mountain side. He already has about 100 acres prepared. Last year he began on a tract of some 30 acres. The trees are about a rod apart. He expects returns in three years, each tree likely to yield about a peck from the start.—Lewisburg Journal.

Sold His Milk Route.

Lyman Smith, who collects cream for the Spring Mills creamery through this district, has sold his horses and wagons to Ed. Nerhood, present clerk in Wolf & Crawford's store, who will cover the route. Ed. takes possession on July 1st.

Finger Crushed.

Tuesday afternoon a brakeman on the local freight, named Barnhart, had the first finger on his left hand crushed while coupling cerr at this station. Dr. Jacobs dressed the injury and amputated the member at the first joint.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. Loffin and Matred H. Goss, of Philipsburg.

Chas. C. Wilkinson and Nora Belle Flick both of Sandy Ridge, Pa.

Noah Auman, of Spring Mills, and Minnie E. Auman, of Hublersburg.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long 'Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. Benner, - Proprietor.

Our Terms—Cash before delivery.

Although many things in the line of general merchandise are on the rise, yet we are using our best efforts to keep prices down, and in hundreds of articles you will find us selling at the old figures. Only where we are absolutely compelled, do we advance, and then just as sparingly as possible.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY.

N. Y. Cream Cheese, good quality	12c
Head Light Oil, 150 test, per gal	8c
24 in. Hand Saw, guaranteed cast steel	24c
5 in. Iron Stand with 4 Lasts, for cobbling	22c
10 qt. Tin Bucket	10c
Wire Nails, per lb	2½c
Ladies' Storm Rubbers	35c
Ansonia Alarm Clock, worth $1, only	75c
Wash Boiler, copper bottom, iron handles, covered	90c
Felt Window Shades, 36 in. wide, 6 ft. long on spring rollers	12c
10 pieces Laundry Soap, nicely wrapped, Shultz & Co. make	25c

It will be dollars, not cents, in your pocket to deal at the Star store. You will find us on the Popular Flat Iron Corner at the Station.

Keep an eye on our big window.

THE STAR.

For a short time only—2-year-old Rose Bushes, 10c. each—worth five times that amount.

Gladiolies, Tuberoses,—bulbs 1c. each.

Cannas—5c. each.

Caladiums, or Elephant Ears, 10c each.

Organdies. Dimities, Ginghams, —in a great assortment.

Mattings, Rugs and Art Squares —a few choice patterns in Ingrain Carpets.

Initial Writing Papers—all the latest in that line.

Have you a wedding present to buy? This is the place to get it.

Roman Stripes and all the new fads in Linings.

Belts, Neck Ribbons, Shirt Waists Sets, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

This it is claimed brought "Chestnut Blight" into America—from Imported Stock—W.W.K.

We Lead,
Others Follow.

Here We Are Again.

A Solid Oak Chamber Suit, large Bevel Mirror, Double Tops, (on Bureau and Washstand,) regular price, $18.00, OUR PRICE, $12.75

Ask to see our large Antique Arm Rocker, (iron rods through arms,) $1.50.

PRICES NEVER SO LOW IN FURNITURE!

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte's Cheapest sellers of all that is reliable. That's all we are, all we claim to be, and all that we wish to be.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets.

The policy of this store is more liberal than other stores. Patrons get just what they want, and if perchance they should'nt want it when they get home, they know they don't have to keep it. Your money back for the asking.

Bargains in Dry Goods This Week.

Wash Silks at 23c. per yard. All new patterns and fast colors.

34 inch Fancy Novelties in Dress Goods, in red, green, brown and blue at 15c.

40 inch Fancy Novelties in Dress Goods, all shades including black at 25c. The same goods are priced elsewhere, 35c.

54 inch Broad Cloth, (all the rage for suits) regular price $1.00, we sell at 75c.

It is nearly time to buy Wash Dress Goods. Early buyers get first choice. Fast Color Lace Jaconets, 12c.

Fast Color Striped and Check Linens, 10c.

Lace Organdies, Figured Lawns and Fancy Mulls at 9c.

The New Idea Paper Patterns. All Patterns just one price, 10 cents. Equally as good as those you have been paying from 25 to 40 cents for. We guarantee every Pattern to be absolutely correct.

India Linen as low as 5c. and up to 35c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, elegant styles as low as 48c., all fast colors.

Yard wide good Unbleached Muslin, 4½c.

Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.

Good quality Calico, 4c.

Good quality Percales, 9c., and a better quality at 12c.

We have the finest Zephyr and Madras Ginghams, just the proper thing for Shirt Waists at 15c. Other stores ask 25c. for them.

Ladies' Black Mohair Skirts, $1.25. It is less than the material in them is worth—we throw in the making.

A big box of Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes for 5c.

Ladies' ready-made Wrappers, 50c.

OUR NEW CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Has started off with a gennine boom. Our customers tell us that our prices are way below our competitors.

We have an elegant assortment.

Our prices are very low, as we want to make a record our first season. Our great leaders are,

Elegant Ingrain Carpet at 25c. A strictly Half Wool Ingrain Carpet at 37c.
And a handsome line of Brussels Carpets at 50 and 60c.

New Mattings just received.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Is as usual up to date. It excels anything of the kind in Central Penna. Everything that is new in Millinery we receive the same day it makes its appearance in New York and Philadelphia.

All Hats trimmed free of charge.

KATZ & CO.,

Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors. - - BELLEFONTE